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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN HEN ENCLAND AND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., our own soil.

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

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Agricultural.

Peach Growing.

We have seldom seen this market supplied with better peaches than it has been this year, from the earliest arrivals from the Southern States to those that are here now from Hudson river and points nearer There are many that are not of the larger and higher-priced varieties, but nearly all are favorable specimens of the kind they represent, and the prices correspond to the quality, but are more favorable to the buyer than in some years when the quality has not been as good as this year. It is said that the crop this year will amount to about seventy-five million bushels, which would allow us about a bushel each in the United States. There are many who will not receive their fair proportion.

Peaches used to be grown on almost every farm and garden plot in eastern Massachusetts when we were young, and in those days we had more than our average bushel a year. They can be grown here now, and should be much surer as a crop be-cause the methods of cultivation are better understood. If it is a fact, as some claim, that the winters are less severe and have less snow than we enjoyed or suffered from in the fifties, we are not sure that this may have helped to injure the peach crop, for, even then, we knew that they would do better on high locations, often on the north side of ridges than in lower warm valleys.

There was not as frequent freezing and thawing during the winter, the buds started later in the spring, thus not being as far advanced at the time of late frosts, and often those frosts were blown away from when they settled in the va-

But there are some things that many have learned now and few knew then. One of these is that the peach tree, on fair soil needs but little manure until it is at least one year out of the bud, and in the before budding a stocky growth is preferable to a rank growth. We would not fertilize with anything but wood ashes and bone until the summer after the tree had made its first blooms, and then never with green manure or nitrogenous manure or fertilizer until it had set a full crop. We would prefer to plow under rye as a green crop than clover, because of the excess of nitrogen supplied by the clover.

The importance of thinning the fruit was but little understood fifty years ago. Many a tree in rich soil, in gardens or elsewhere, bore one heavy crop, and died of exhaustion, while trees set near the house, in the gravel thrown out when the cellar was dug, gave more moderate crops of larger peaches for We think we many successive years. helped eat the fruit from trees so grown, when we were at home at periods twenty years apart, and we doubt if there was a year in the twenty that they did not produce

Where the tree, however, stands in good soil the thinning of the fruit is important. In many cases it may be said that one fourth is more than the whole, though mathematicians might pronounce that an absurdity. But when a tree sets full of fruit, if three-fourths are thinned when small, those that are left will produce as many bushels and larger ruit that will sell at higher prices than the in peaches and other stone fruit the growth the stone or seed exhausts the vitality of he tree and the fertility of the soil more. han many times its weight in the edible

The spraying of twigs and fruit buds durg the winter with a thin solution of lime whitewash has been found beneficial in eping the buds dormant in the spring til the danger from frost is passed, yet the uit has been found to ripen nearly or nite as early as on those which have not t on one side and the tree bent over and vered with straw or mulch of some sort to revent winter killing, but it seems of

ore than one such treatment. The training of the tree against a wall or ilding in fan shape, as practiced in Engfor commercial purposes it seems impracticable unless the tree is also protected by We have used them with good results for a of traditional boasting which has, without

distinctive names are the choice varieties. As the peach originally came it would produce abortion when she was

orchards, where in July the pickers are in they do have the next 43 pounds is not worth armies and not small armies either, and a cent whether raw or cooked. Their value where the work of picking, sorting and raw is in their effect upon the digestion, fitpacking is so well systematized that ting the animal to digest more grain food. the labor cost is reduced to the mini- We place the value of potatoes for feeding to mum, while the peaches are sent for- swine at five cents a bushel when cornmeal ward, carefully graded, so that to see is \$1.50 a bag, flat turnips when fed raw one in basket or crate tells what all are. about the same and nothing if boiled, beets And the refrigerator cars allow of the and Russian or Sweden turnips about ten fruit being left on the tree to the very verge of ripeness, so that it may reach New York or Boston when in the best stage for eating. If any are found too ripe for shipment, as may chance from not being observed the previous day, there are the evaporators ready to preserve it for winter use. At a factory in Seaford, Del., about three thousand baskets are canned each day. In Michigan there is a "peach belt," 190 miles long, and from five to ten miles wide, along the shore of the lake, while Ohio has large peach orchards in certain sections.

Dairy Notes.

The introduction of the corn shredder is working a great change in the dairy and the beef-feeding industry in the great corngrowing regions, as the silo has in other sections. The corn fodder that used to be left standing in the fields, and that it was necessary to break down in the spring, and so difficult to plow under that it was often gathered and burned, is likely now to be nearly all used as fodder, thus not only increasing largely the capacity of winter-feeding stock, but enabling many to sell hay if they prefer to do so. More stock kept means more manure, and that again means larger crops, and with nearly the whole civilized world and a part of the uncivilized looking to the United States for our food products. This means greater prosperity to the American farmer, and prosperous farmers will contribute to keep shops, mills and factories in the manufacturing States busily employed in supplying their wants, which means greater prosperity for those who work in them. Thus each section of the country helps the other.

John Gould, who is called good authority on dairy products, says that experiments carefully made this year have convinced him that a cow well fed with grain all the season stores up a reserve that enables her to produce much longer a normal amount than one from which the grain was taken away while she was in pasture. The grainfed cows are holding out much better than the others in every case, and two of them are now giving thirty-two pounds of milk a day, while some of those that had no grain while at pasture are not giving quite half of that amount. Yet while the pastures were flush the grain feed did not seem to increase the yield, or but little if at all.

But he finds a difference in individual cows. Some seem to need six or eight pounds of grain a day to give most profitable results, and others do better with three or four pounds than when they have a larger amount. Some of them do best on a mixture of corn and oats ground together, and others on bran or shorts, but he likes a little linseed meal every day. He believes in milking out the udder two or three times before the cow freshens, and gives a dose of physic a few days before to prevent consti-

There will be much corn put in the silo this year that has been stunted and dried up or hurt by the frosts of last week while the owner has been waiting for it to make its growth. This will result in some poor ensilage, and if the high prices of grain lead to a less use of it, we may expect to hear of a short supply of milk, and some complaints about poor milk. Yet those who have put in silos are largely of the class who have learned something about the properly balanced rations, and are, therefore, liberal with their grain feed. Their neighbors may say that they can see no profit in buying and feeding so much grain, but the profit is from the last quart fed, and not from the food One authority says soak the wheat, that is barely enough to sustain life. Not and another says grind and feed dry. until that limit has been passed can there be a surplus to create a milk flow.

Hoard's Dairyman says of small potatoes as food for cows that "twenty pounds per ntire crop would if it had matured. Nor is day is generally accepted as the maximum his all the advantage of thinning the fruit. amount that should be ted. If small potatoes are fed they should be carefully cut into angular pieces to avoid danger of choking. Fed in this amount, it is not considered they will appreciably affect the quality of the milk. They should not be cooked for cows, but for swine should be cooked and mixed with meal. We should much prefer feeding them to swine, and for this purpose $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of potatoes are equivalent to pound of ground corn."

To the first two statements we do not object. The others, we think, are all wrong, ad the opening retarded. In very cold and we write from results of our own exgions the roots are sometimes dug up or perience. To give a cow twenty pounds of potatoes a day, small or large, will make a thin watery milk, and small ones more so than large ones because many of them are subtful utility, as the tree seldom survives unripe. If we fed that amount of potatoes we would add not less than two quarts of cornmeal to the daily grain ration to keep the milk up to the standard, unless the cow and and southern Europe, has not found was very near to coming in fresh, in which case it would probably remove some of the cow that was apt to give ropy or lumpy There are 291 recognized varieties on the milk, indications of garget, when getting market in this country, but only a few of nearly dry, and we did not dare to let try where both time and distance are unthem are sold by name. The others are her go dry while in that condition. It "peach," and the few known by saved giving saltpetre, and we did not

from China, some new varieties have in that condition. As for the other state- States Army has compiled official records of ing merely hinted at in this brief article. 137 pounds potash and seventy pounds those that we have had so long that we call them natives, as having been the product of toes for swine and a pound of meal mixed only such as are well authenticated. In 1891, Capt. S. F. Fountain, with them, but we doubt if 42 pounds have In the State of Georgia are many immense as much value as a pound of corn, and if

lately been introduced from there, not so much as being better than what we have so much as being better than what we have are in New England without a pasture in New England without a pasture between the claims to have rejected all "hearsay all at once, begin to keep a few careful, 210 pounds of nitrogen from the clover, of now, but for the possibilities of hybridizing to run in, two pounds of raw potatoes are rides, of which there is no end," and to give systematic records. Do some weighing,

In 1891, Capt. S. F. Fountain, United States Cavalry, with a detachment of his troops rode eighty-four miles in eight hours. This was not a record for one horse, but for many, and thus may stand at the head. General Lawton, killed in the Philippines as Major-General Lawton, told of a ride he made in 1876, from Red Cloud, Neb., to Sidney, 125 miles, in twenty-six hours, arriv ing with his horse in good condition. In 1879, when United States troops were sur-rounded by the Ute Indians, several mounted troopers started for General Mer-Professor Farrington attempts to score a ritt's column, 170 miles away, and all

THE APPLE SCAB.

of the feed is such that the content is lowered or the rider. in the milk. He says, "It is evident that the In the fall of 1879 General Merritt started edge.' on who call their milk upon the opinion upon knowledge.

This opinion that the quality of food uniform rate of sixty miles a day. will convince them, and they have a class of ones who find most of the richness of their milk or the solid matter, in the sediment at horses and mules to use in the South Afrithe bottom of the pail.

Live Stock Notes. Western papers are now discussing the question of how wheat should be best fed to system of accounts is an unknown thing, their animals, as the price of corn is so high that they are inclined to use wheat as they have used corn. We shall watch for their decision, if they reach one, for we have an opinion or two upon the question, and we farmer is not naturally an accountant, and are not afraid to express them before they this is in no wise said disparagingly, for reach a decision, as if we are in the wrong neither would the average accountant make it will not be the first time we have been mistaken in the years of our life. Another says coarse ground wheat is better. A fourth that it should be mixed with bran and perhaps a little cottonseed meal. Our opinion would unite the last three if we were limited to the wheat feed, but even at present prices we think good wheat could be sold for enough to buy wheat bran, corn and the "little cottonseed meal" that would fatten more steers or hogs or make more milk than whole wheat, dry or soaked, fine or coarse, ground or mixed with other grains. We mean good wheat. If one has shrunken wheat that the Hessian fly has made unmarketable or that has as much weed seed or chess as wheat in it. he probably could not sell it for enough to buy a better grain. But the opinion that corn is better than wheat for fattening stock has prevailed so long that we think the change in prices will not many to use wheat instead of corn if they can get the corn, and the man who sells corn to buy wheat to fatten his stock has a better opinion of wheat than we have.

The American horse has a reputation for long-distance traveling that is not surpassed or even equaled by the horses of any other country, if we except the Arabians riden by the Bedouins of the deserts, that doubt, some foundation in fact, but cannot be accepted as absolutely correct in a councertain quantities, and the Oriental imagination can be relied upon only for the fervency

point against the Ohio Legislature because reached there in less than twenty-four hours, when they enacted a law fixing a milk stand- but exact time was not taken. All of these ard they allowed it to decrease one-half of rides were made without change of horses one per cent. in May and June because they for the distance, and one knows not which thought the succulence or watery condition most to admire, the endurance of the horse

Ohio law as made is not according to knowl- to relieve Paynes' command, 170 miles away, We do not know of a State or coun- with four troups of cavalry and a battalion try where the standard is based on the solid of infantry. The trail was muddy and contents of the milk that there is not such sandy by turns, but they reached there in allowance unless the standard is placed at sixty-six hours, without a horse being lame twelve per cent. or lower. We do not know or saddle sore, which speaks well for horses creamery or condensery who do not find which really set the pace for all. Four their milk testing lower in those two troopers of the Fourth Cavalry in 1870 months. Even those who are heavy grain made the trip from Fort Harney to Fort that commercial fertilizers are not very feeders often find this the case. We think Warner, 140 miles, in twenty-two hours, The does not affect the quality of the milk seems weight carried by a horse on these trips of to have become so fixed in the minds of cer-soldier and his equipments and rations tain professors that neither logic nor facts would be about two hundred pounds as an average. A single selected horse like that followers who think bog hay and bran will which Sheridan bestrode on his ride to Wincause the cow to give as good milk as clover chester might do better, but these are rechav and gluten meal. They are usually the ords for squadrons or troops. Can we wonder that the English are looking here for

Dairy Accounting.

can war?

and even on the great majority of farms i is but a nominal practice, usually confined to a mere cash account of receipts and disbursements. It is true that the average a good farmer. Every man to his trade as the saying goes. Yet on almost every farm some member of the family could easily be impressed into the service of keeping the

accounts and records. In no branch is this so important as dairying. The modern dairy cow is a complicated machine, perhaps a small one if she be a Jersey. Into her goes feed of various kinds and all sorts of balanced rations, or in some cases, possibly very unbalanced rations. Out of her comes milk. On top of the milk comes cream. Out of the cream comes butter. And often the skimmilk goes into a heifer calf, which is the future dairy cow. Here is a complicated process of manufacture. Here are chances for profit or loss all along the line. It offers possibilities in accounting to set one of the mathematicians at a great pork-packing establishment dizzy.

How many dairyman can tell how many pounds of milk each cow gives, the perentage of butter fat in each cow's milk, and the average for the herd, how many pounds of butter to each hundred pounds of milk, how much it costs to feed each cow and how much it costs to make a pound of butter and a few things like that? this is just what many up-to-date dairymen know to a nicety. A scale, a Babcock test, a lead pencil and a little brains are the chief requisites.

If you knew all this, some cows would be found eating their heads off, some giving turn this so that the crops can actually little milk would yet run high in butter fat,

Herd registers should be carefully kept. These can be purchased in convenient form to keep all the information which one needs regarding each individual. There are possibilities in distry account-

test your milk, fall to figuring. M. A. CARSON.

Swine for Market.

For several years now there has practically been a shortage in hogs, and the coming winter promised to be no except on. The industry is not suffering under a boom nor depression. It has been steady and uniform throughout. Probably the most unsatisfactory thing about some farm crops is that they are subject to rather violent booms and periods of great depression. farmer of the right type enjoys such uncertainties. There may be a certain cla farmers who like it. But they are rather the speculators and hangers on of the business, who want to get rich suddenly, and cannot stand the steady, uniform work which carries a man's business by degrees from a low to a high position. Even in the great industrial world booms and depressions are dreaded by all the conservative men and are enjoyed by the speculators and idlers.

In recent years the efforts of cattle men have been directed toward the establishment of steady, uniform markets. They have deplored the uncertainties of their business, and today we have far less fluctuations than formerly. Still, the failure or partial failure of corn or wheat must always tend to create a great change in cattle Without adequate feed on hand cattle dealers will rush their stock to market, and later there will come a period of scarcity. The wise preparation for any emergency is a part of the business policy of every one engaged in this work. It is something that conservative growers expect and largely anticipate. Now hogs have suffered no depression in the last two years, and in view of present crop conditions, there is little likelihood of the market being overstocked with swine for the next eighteen months. Indeed, one was never surer of good returns from swine-breeding and feeding than today. With the comparative scarcity of corn there will naturally be more difficulty in feeding the hogs at a ost which will enable the growers to realize profits. But with our great dairy and grain interests presenting unknown and almost unguessed possibilities for feeding, the shrewd, experienced breeder of hogs will not find the present problem too great for him to solve. There is more than one way to reach any point, and also to perform any problem, but often each one must solve it for himself. E. P. SMITH. Ohio.

Why Fertilizers Are Low in Nitrogen. Farmers notice that commercial fertilizers are very low in nitrogen as compared with basis of butter fat by the Babcock test at wagons in which were the infantry, and contain practically as much nitrogen as potash, and what plant food they contain they must take from the soil, it may seem accurately compounded. The facts are that Prof. E. H. Farrington has not based his the actual riding time being 18h 30m. fertilizer manufacturers long since learned After a rest of one day they returned at a that the use of legumes (clovers, peas, beans and plants of that class) caused the accumulation of fertilizer nitrogen in the soil, these plants having the power to take nitrogen from the air and converting it into plant food. It is true that in order to produce this fertilizer nitrogen, potash phosphoric acid must be supplied, and it is this point which accounts for the low nitrogen content of commercial fertilizers for

general crops.

An experiment made at Storr's School, Connecticut, in 1889, showed the acre yield and actual plant food content of a wellgrown crop of clover, common red clover,

to be as follows: Nitrogen. Potash. Phos. Acid. 130 lbs. Stubble and roots 2692 fbs..... 56 "

Total 210 lbs. 176 lbs. 44 lbs. Substantially all of this fertilizer nitrogen may be obtained free of cost, so long as ample supplies of potash and phosph acid are given. The word "ample" in this case is important. To make 210 pounds nitrogen, the crop made use of 176 pounds potash and forty-four pounds phosphoric acid; substantially, had the plants been able to obtain only eighty-eight pounds o potash or twenty-two pounds of phosphoric acid, then but 105 pounds of nitrogen would have been made, the crop would have been cut in half. In this connection, it must be noted that plants cannot utilize all of the plant food applied to the soil; there is always considerable loss, and allowance must be made therefore.

The sale crops on the average farm, practicing the usual four-year rotation, corn, wheat, clover, timothy, are the whole wheat (grain) crop; about half the corn (grain); and about half the timothy hay. All the other parts of the crop are returned in one form or another to the soil. Of course, there is a great deal of loss in handling, etc but this loss applies equally to all three of plant food contained in the sale crops mentioned above, is as follows, per acre:

Nitrogen. Potash Phos. Acid 11 fbs. 16 " 76 " Total 87 fbs. 103 lbs. 52 ibs This much plant food is removed from

the soil as sale crops. Now, in order to reobtain the quantities given in the table, we must make allowance for losses of plant food in the soil, a loss of about one-fourth under the best conditions. (We will consider here only the plant food sold off the farm). Hence the fertilizer application ecessary amounts to 116 pounds nitrogen.

which, say, three-fourths becomes actual plant food, 157 pounds of fertilizer nitrogen, or some forty-one pounds more than is yearly sold off the farm by the four-year rotation. But for the fact that there is a very considerable loss of plant food used in the shape of farmyard manure, the four-year rotation, including clover, would supply all the ni-trogen plant food needed, and only 137 pounds of potash and seventy pounds of phosphoric acid would be needed yearly, applied one-third of each on wheat, corn and timothy, respectively. While we know more must be applied to make good soil losses, the figures show that, theoretically, no nitrogen is needed at all and per acre but forty-six pounds of potash and twentyfour pounds of phosphoric acid. As the phosphoric acid is apt to become insoluble and unavailable in the soil, usually much more is used than theory would indicate as most economical. figures show that the average commercial fertilizers, low in nitrogen and high in potash and phosphoric acid, are quite in ccord with the needs of crops in general R. GARWOOD.

Hothouse Lambs.

There is profit in raising hothouse lambs for the winter and early spring market, but the enterprise is difficult and full of dangers. It is no easy matter to work against nature's laws, and yet this is what we are doing in raising hothouse lambs. But many artificial methods of farming contrary to nature's ways have proved great cesses, and those who have studied this question thoroughly find the profits good and satisfactory. In order to have lambs for any particular market the breeding of the ewes should take place fully five months before the lambs are wanted. This makes it necessary to breed them in the middle of summer, either in June or July. It is sometimes difficult to get the ewes to breed at this time, but those which have become accustomed to do it are easily handled. With young ewes that have never bred before, and with those which have always bred in the fall, there will be some trouble; but if fine ewes that have not suckled lambs for several months are put early into good pasture with good rams some of them will breed in time. These should then be selected and kept for use another season. In this way one can raise up a set of ewes that will be just suited for producing hothouse lambs.

The market for hothouse lambs extends from the middle of winter to the first of April. The best market is around Christmas time, when \$10 are frequently paid for a single lamb. Occasionally the demand is a little better in January, because so much The lambs must be kept in warm places through the fall and early winter months, and best. They must indeed be strong of constitution to stand this artificial life, but that all depends upon the ewes. If they are strong and healthy they will suckle their lambs so they will grow rapidly. The whole work thus depends upon the ewes and their treatment. Keep them in good condition, and the lambs will thrive. Some growers have lately begun to ship their hothouse lambs to market alive, but suckling lambs will not stand long shipments, and those living far from market should not attempt this. That their feeding and care must be of the very feature is reserved only for those living near large cities. Ohio.

Connecticut Farm Notes.

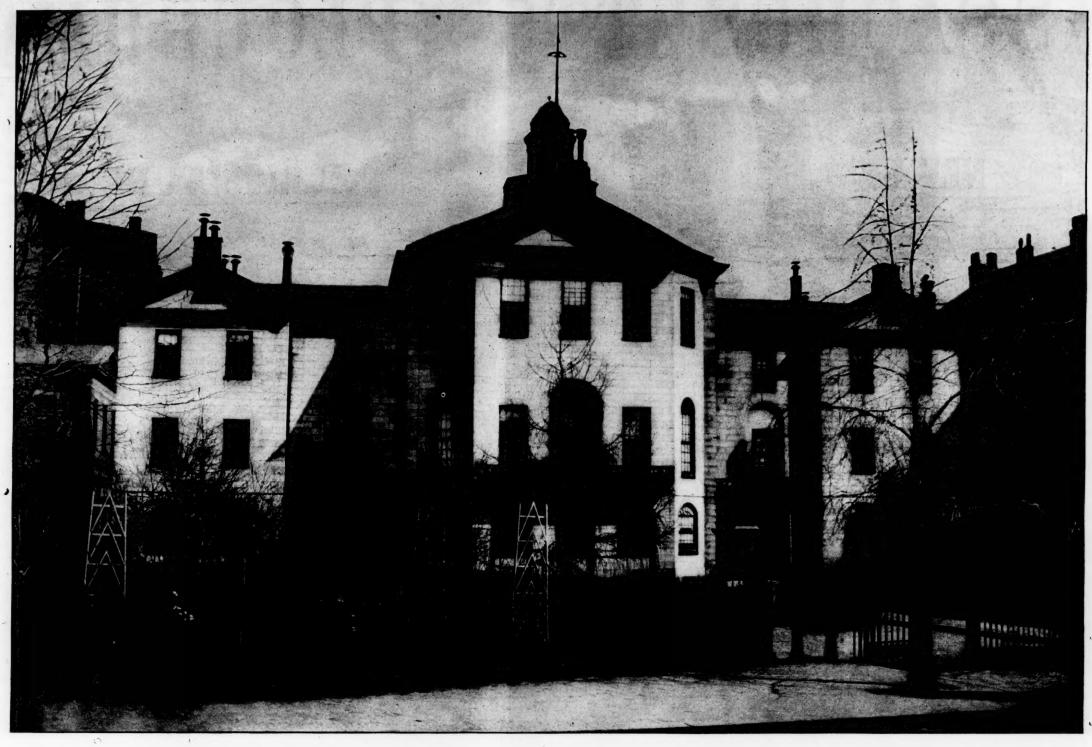
Harvesting is progressing fairly well. Potatoes are being dug, the crop is as a whole far below the average in yield and quality. Those who have a good crop are the exception. Corn is curing well, and the crop promises to be a fair one. There are out few apples in this section this season, and of inferior quality. Peaches and plums were abundant and of good quality the pres-

Roads are in bad condition, owing to wash outs caused by the heavy rains of the past eason. While everybody appreciates "good roads," the problem of constructing and naintaining them seems a difficult one to solve. Good roads cost money, money means taxation, taxation means a burden because so many of the citizens of our towns are exempt from taxation to a large extent. With this dilemma in view it would seem a wise thing for the towns to take advantage of the aid offered by our State for the permanent improvement of our highways.

Most of the silos in this section are now tilled. Several have been erected the present season. Quite a number of our farms are sending their milk to Boston and Providence. Prices for farm produce are about as follows: Butter from twenty-five to thirty cents, eggs twenty-five to twenty-eight cents, potatoes seventy-five cents, onions seventy five cents to \$1, apples fifty to seventyfive cents, cider apples twenty-five cents. Calves, live weight, 51 to six cents.

Columbus, Ct., Sept. 30.

The noted baseball player, Billy Hamilton of Clinton, Mass., is liable to make it warm for the road drivers up that way this fall and next winter. He has bought from Joseph Middleby, Lexington, Mass., the fast four-year-old gelding Henry Titer (2.241), by Emperor Wilkes (2.201); dam, Psyche (2.191). This horse is easily driven, needs neither hopples nor weights, in fact, is so clean gaited that he can be driven at speed without boots, can brush fast and is a good race horse. Mr. Hamilton bought in the nick of time, as others had concluded hat they wanted him.



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 18.

Old City Hall, about 1860-62. This structure at the time of its selection known as Johnson's Hall, was the early official home of the City Government of Boston, being occupied by the Corporation May 1, 1822. Upon Sept. 17, 1830, the city removed to the Old Town House, upon State Street, for a period ending March 18, 1841, when the seat of government was again transferred to Johnson's Hall, where it remained until 1863. The present City Hall upon School Street was occupied Sept. 18, 1865, during the mayoralty of Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr.

Agricultural.

At the Ontario Beekeepers Association meeting one of the speakers said in regard to extracted honey, that there were two grades, good and bad honey. The latter is obtained by taking from the bees too soon, or while it is yet thin and unripe. He would have the colonies supplied with young queens in the fall, and they should be in good shape and at work by the first of June. (Here they are at work much earlier, often the lower or brood chamber, while the workers pass up to the super). When tracting when half or two-thirds of the cells are capped. This keeps the bees from being overcrowded, allows the honey in the upper story to get well ripened, and the process of raising up the filled super and putting another below may be repeated as often as they get one filled. If the honey is extracted before ripening the customer is not likely to want more of it.

He has a room for further ripening the the honey after it is extracted. The roof is partly of glass, and a large window faces the south so that the temperature runs up to 120°. The honey is put in tanks sixteen inches deep, eight feet long and three feet wide, which is lined with the best of tin twelve cents a pound. While it cost him plate. Thus there is a large surface exposed to the drying influence of this warm air, and it ripens rapidly.

The Agricultural World of London. England, reports that there has been a better honey harvest this season than for many years past. Their correspondent, Mr. W C. Sambrook, has interviewed many bee keepers, and gathered much information, some of which may be of benefit to those in this country who are interested in the production of honey. Mr. Gray of Derbyshire says that a very open winter is not as good tor bees as a moderately cold one, and the bees are tempted to make more frequent ights and fail to return. Beekeepers need to see to it that they have young queens that will hatch out strong colonies in the autumn. and that all colonies have plenty of stores. Farmers do not keep many bees in that region as they do not like the trouble. though broad acres are necessary to the production of honey. He noticed bees visitvisited accounted for much of the discoloration of honey. In Cumberland there are That is, we never expected any such results honey plants. In Lincolnshire the bees de-shingling the barn as an aid to milk proand limes, which follow each other in the would be dissolved into the milk pail. order named. Sanfoin is a good thing for bees, and grown largely in the south of or misrepresented, we will say that we are

Mr. F. Ball, near Grantham, had one of the largest yields that had come under his son twenty frames. At six pence a pound this

That Scour

Calves Get run down, even if they do not die. Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Digestive Powder, used in connection, cure scours promptly; keep calves from shrinking. gl and \$2.50. Sent to any railroad express point in U.S., 25c. extra. C.I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

year 1888, he has averaged fifty-two pounds of honey a year to each hive since he began He attributes some of his success to his not keeping any queens after they are two years old. As he obtains about \$30 to \$35 a year from the sale of his snowdrop bulbs, the bee must be credited with \$170 to \$175 a year He thought if all the hours that he spent in caring for them were added together it might amount to a week's work each year. He does nothing to them from September to Taken in, 3496 tubs; out, 6924 tubs; stock, May. His best results per colony were in 179,639 tubs, against 162,603 tubs at the same 1889, when he received \$180 from four colonies. Since then the price of extracted honey has dropped from sixteen cents to \$5.50 to start in the business, it would take big check to buy him out now, but he thought with a couple of good stocks he could reach his present position again in

A beekeeper at Dyke said he had taken thir teen hundred weight from about twenty hives. which was the best result in his ten years experience. That is 1956 pounds American reckoning. He sells his extracted for a little comb honey at sixteen cents.

We never advocated feeding extracted honey to bees with the idea that it would be profitably made into comb honey, when the comb honey sells at double the price of the extracted honey. We have no toubt that two pounds of extracted honey might make one of comb honey if all was used for that purpose, but so much of it will be diverted to raising of new brood that it may take three or four pounds to made a pound of comb honey or it may make none at all. ing from fifty to seventy flowers to get one And we never advocated the use of sugar The many different flowers syrup or of glucose, with the idea that it would be converted into first-class honey. heather, white sage and thyme as principal directly, any more than if we advised pend mostly on turnip seed, mustard, clover duction we would mean that those shingles

As we have been either misunderstood in favor of feeding the bees either extracted honey or sugar syrup, at the proper sea sons, because they will induce more brood notice, 154 pounds from a stock bred on raising, and the increase in honey produc tion is to be looked for in the larger-sized would be worth £3 17s. (\$18.48). Sir colonies that will be ready to gather nec Wilfred Lawson's agent had five hundred tar when it is flowing. Of the increased pounds of honey, and three swarms from fruit crop as a result of bee feeding, by the better pollenization we will only say There is much trouble from foul brood, that a pound of sugar fed to bees in a good but the British Beekeepers Association are orchard should produce more than a doing much to eradicate it. One beekeeper bushel of apples, and like the first statement, the results are indirect but certain.

Butter Market.

made a quotable change, we think there is year. Gravensteins from New England

was fined £25, or \$125 for selling his bees good 17 to 19 cents. Western firsts 20 cents, No. 1. \$2.75 to \$3, Porters and Pippin sold for New York and Boston as soon as case, 75 cents to \$1.25, baskets 60 cents to with foul brood among them. Gardeners as seconds 17 to 19 cents. There is a fair de- \$2 to \$3, mixed cars can be had for their shipment. Con. \$1.12. Pine Island carrier \$1.75 to \$2.50, a class are afraid of bees, but every gar- mand for cold-storage stock, and June extra dener should keep them. He had learned sells at 21 to 21½ cents, with fair to good that in two large places the fruit trees had lots 18 to 20 cents. Boxes and prints borne double crops since bees have been selling fairly well at $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 cents kept there. The difference it makes in for extra. Northern creamery, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents growing gooseberries is marvellous, as the for extra. Western, 20 to 21 cents gooseberry is in bloom only three days.

One of the most successful beekeepers in Lincolnshire is a village tailor who has a Dairy tubs 19 cents for Vermont and 18½ cents to \$1, white 50 to 75 cents. Quinces in 1875, acres 23, tons 27, value \$300; 1880, small baskets, Delaware 11 to 14 cents, Niagvery small garden measuring only fourteen cents for New York, extra firsts 17 to 18 light demand at \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel. Grapes acres 25, tons 31, value \$371; 1885, acres 39, ara 9 to 11 cents, black 7 to 8 cents. Wing yards by eight. In this he finds room for cents, seconds 15 to 16 cents and lower in liberal supply. Last week's receipts 309, tons 44, value \$389; 1889, acres 52, tons 66, grapes a ton, Delaware \$40 to \$50, white \$35 twenty-five hives arranged in a semi-circle, grades 12 to 14 cents. Choice renovated 640 baskets, 7015 carriers domestic, 2982 bar-value \$470; 1895, acres 44, tons 47, value to \$40, black \$28 to \$33. Cranberries are twenty-five hives arranged in a semi-circle, by May 1). When they begin to whiten their combs put on the upper combs, or super, with perforated metal between upper and lower hives. (This keeps the queen in the lower or broad chamber, while the lower or broad chamber, while the teen years ago, and he got only twenty-two fairly well last week at 23 cents for best firmer \$4.50 to \$6.50 a barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.25 a average of 58,000,000 for ten years past. good to choice \$2.50 to \$3 a crate, poor to pounds of honey. A year or two later was tubs and 24 cents for boxes and prints, but crate. this is well filled raise it up and put anther was hardly an ounce they are shading those figures a little to hold Jamaica oranges \$5.25 to \$5.75 a barrel, in farm value per acre, and generally of

oounds the corresponding week last year.

ounds the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports aggregated as to size. Malaga grapes \$3.50 to \$5 a 7632 tubs, and from Montreal thirty thouand packages were shipped. The statement of the Onincy Market Cold

Storage Company for the week is as follows time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 26,059 tubs, against 21,302 tubs last year, and, with these added, the total stock here is 205,688 tubs, as compared with 183,905 tubs at the same time last year an increase for this year of 21,783 tubs.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

A good supply of vegetables and fairly active trade. Beets and carrots 40 to 50 cents a box, flat turnips the same, yellow turnips \$1 a barrel and parsnips 60 to 75 cents a bushel. Native onions 80 cents to \$1 less than twelve cents a pound, and his a box, Western Massachusetts \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel and York State \$2 to \$2.25. Leek 40 cents a dozen and chives 75 cents to \$1. Radishes 35 to 50 cents a box. Celery 75 cents a dozen and salsify the same. Cneumbers, hothouse No. 1 \$5 to \$6 per hundred, No. 2 \$2.50 to \$3. Peppers 50 to 60 ents a box. Egg plant \$1 to \$1.25 a crate of 15 to 18. Tomatoes 75 cents to \$1.25 a box, green 40 to 50 cents. Squash in good supply with moderate demand. Bay State and Turban \$40 to \$45 a ton, Hubbard Western \$35, native Marrow \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel Mushrooms, hothouse \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound. Some Nova Scotia wild sent here and no

Cabbages good \$4 per hundred, 50 cents a barrel. Cauliflowers 10 to 12 cents each. Sprouts 15 cents a quart. Lettuce 20 to 30 cents a box, spinach 15 cents, parsley 15 to 25 cents. Endive 75 cents a dozen. Green corn scarce at 60 to 70 cents a box. String peans common 50 to 75 cents a bushel. Small green 90 cents. Shell beans higher, \$1 o \$1.25 a bushel. Sieva and Lima \$1 to \$1.25.

Potatoes in liberal supply. Green Mountain 68 to 70 cents. Hebron and Rose 65 and 68 cents. Sweet potatoes in good supply and dull. Jersey double-head parrels \$1.75, in bulk \$1.50 to \$1.75, Norfolk yellow \$1.50 to \$1.75, Eastern Shore

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

There is a fair supply of apples with good lemand and prices about steady. Receipts last week were 11,689 barrels, or about Although the prices in butter have not 10,000 barrels less than for same week last

to \$2, Anjou \$1 to \$1.25, Seckel \$1 to \$2. able surplus of about 10,000 tons a week. \$1 to \$2. Quinces easier at \$2 to \$3 a barrel.

coming at 25 to 65 cents each by the crate, shortage. cask. Smyrna figs 10 to 15 cents a pound and dates 31 to 4 cents. Bananas \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem, as to size and condition.

The Hay Trade.

There is but little change in the condition in the hav markets from those of last week. There is but little high-grade hay at riving, and it is taken on arrival at full prices, but the lower grades and clovers are accumulating, and if there are cars to forward all receipts, there are likely to be

lower rates on such stock. Boston received about its normal supply for home trade, being 522 cars, of which 239 cars were for export and 283 cars for local trade and 14 cars of straw. Corresponding week last year 229 cars, of which 6 were for export and 28 cars of straw. There is no accumulation, though the trade does not care to take anything of lower grade than choice No. 2 timothy and light clover mixed. Straw is quiet. Choice timothy sells readily at \$17, No. 1 \$16.50, No. 2 \$14 to \$15, No. 3 \$12 to \$13, clover mixed \$12 to \$13 and clover dull at \$12. Long rye straw \$15. tangled \$10.50 and oat \$8. Light receipts of hay in Providence, and rates on hay and straw at least \$1 higher than in Boston This is said to be owing to a difficulty of getting cars.

New York city has had larger receipts, and while quotations are unchanged from ast week, the market is weak, and if supplies are kept up to present amount there will be a decline. Receipts were 11,787 tons, against 9341 tons corresponding week last year. Exports 24,103 bales. Straw in light weight and good demand, so that price is firm at \$17 for best long rye. Brooklyn and Jersey City seem to be getting but little better than No. 3 and clover mixed, and better grades are in demand at full prices. Clover in demand for export at Brooklyn, and advanced 50 cents to \$1 a ton, but it is plenty in Jersey City, and dealers are not advised to crowd the market with it. are in demand at good prices, but most of While prime and No. 1 are likely to remain firm, lower grades are liable to materia Alexander and Wealthy \$3.50 to \$4.50,

The Hay Trade Journal gives the highest prices at various markets as \$19 at Brooklyn, \$18.50 at New York and Jersey City, \$18 at to \$3.50, Pound Sweet \$2.50 to \$3. Providence, \$17.50 at New Orleans, \$17 at varieties fair to good \$1.75 to \$2.50. Hard Boston, \$16.50 at Baltimore, \$16 at Philadel- red cooking fair to prime \$2.25 to \$2.75, in-Boston, \$16.50 at Baltimore, \$16 at Philadelphia, Richmond and St. Louis, \$15.50 at ferior \$1.50 to \$2, windfalls \$1 to \$1.50. Fancy Pittsburg, \$15.25 at Nashville, \$14.50 at pears in demand, but others plenty and dull. Buffalo, Kansas City and Chicago, \$14 at Louisville, \$13.50 at Cincinnati, \$11.50 at Minneapolis and \$11 at Duluth.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says the

varieties \$2 to \$2.50, common \$1.50. Pears tracts cannot be filled because of a lack of baskets 60 cents to \$1.25. Up-river pony in good supply and light demand. Native cars. Demand for export is good, but a baskets 40 to 75 cents, two-basket carriers Battlett \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel, Bosc \$1.50 large exporter says Canada has an export- 75 cents to \$1,50. Michigan, bushel baskets,

Peaches running poor and many selling very The Hay Trade Journal reports acreage, low. Michigan bushel baskets, good to crops and values of hay in years past in ferior stock. Up-river carriers, Delaware But there has been a gain of several points fair \$1.50 to \$2. this is well filled raise it up and put another under it next to the broad chamber. Of honey in the country, but he raised four distributed through they are capping the upper story will also be filling the second one. The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 20,137 tubs and 25,088 boxes, a successful proper story with Lower story are snading inosengures a new of they are snading inosengures a new of the successful property in the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of they are snading inosengures a new of the successful property in the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the snading inosengures a new of the snading inosengures a new of the snading inosengures and in the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the snading inosengures and in the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the snading inosengures and in the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the snading inosengures and in the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when there was nardly an ounce of the year 1888, when ther week were 20,137 tubs and 25,088 boxes, a 24,250 to \$7.50. Lemons easier 300 total weight of 973,999 p. unds, against 1,036,- fancy \$5.50 to \$7.50. Lemons easier 300 5,000,000 tons of hay, with Iowa, South Dathis purpose, the compensation is complete only for two fixed temperatures, such, for instance, as ounds the corresponding week last year. \$3.75, choice \$4, fancy \$4.25 to \$4.50. Maoiri named. All States north of Virginia and 0° and 60°. Between these temperatures there is choice \$5.25, fancy \$5.50 to \$6, 360 counts east of Indiana exceed last year in hay an uncorrected error, called the secondary error week were 8150 pounds, against 17,781 25 cents less on all grades. Jamaica pines crops, but those south and west show a of the chronometer. The correction of the

New York Markets. Domestic potatoes are in fair demand, and

Long Island sell at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel for prime, State and Western \$1.87 to \$2, Jersey \$1.25 to \$1.75, Maine prime \$2 to \$2.20 alloy devised by himself. a bag, \$2 to \$2.25 for 180 pounds, inferior at \$1.25 to \$1.75. German prime 112-pound bag \$1.40 to \$1.50, but most of them are small at \$1 to \$1.25. Scotch Magnum 168pound bag \$2. Sweet potatoes in light supply. Jersey \$1.50 to \$2 a barrel and Virginia \$1.25 to \$1.37. Good onions are prices. red \$2.50 to \$3, State and Western red same and yellow \$2 to \$2.40, Jersey and Long Island red \$2.25 to \$2.75 and vellow \$2 to \$2.25, Orange County white \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bag, red \$2 to \$2.50 and yellow \$2 of moose have been seen in that vicinity. to \$2.25, some inferior lots at \$1 to \$1.75 Pickling onions white \$3 to \$4 a barrel. Beets \$1 to \$1.25 a hundred bunches, car- deer, and this is also considered a remarkably rots 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Russia turnips 90 cents to \$1. Celery 20 to 35 cents a dozen

Marrow. Cabbages in good supply at \$3 to \$4 per | h hundred. Cauliflowers firm and fancy in good demand \$1.25 to \$3.50 a barrel. Spronts to 12 cents a quart. Egg plant from Florida \$3 to \$3.50. Lettuce 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel. Cucumbers \$5 to \$6.50 and \$1.25 a barrel. Cucumbers \$5 to \$6.50 and peppers 50 to 75 cents a barrel for green, \$1 of smaller game, together with a plentiful supply of partridge and quail have already been brought \$1.50 per hundred, Virginia half-barrel tignous to the Dead River Region, and known as baskets \$1 to \$2.50. String beans, South- the Rangeley Region, the farmers are very much ern, half barrel 50 to 75 cents. State baskets 50 to 65 cents and Jersey bags 50 to 75 cents. Lima beans, Jersey 75 cents to \$1.25 a bag. Tomatoes, Acme, fancy, per bushel 60 to 75 cents, fair to good 40 to 50 cents, common 35 to 45 cents.

Apples fairly plenty, and strictly fancy the supply is of medium or lower quality. Jonathan, Snow, King, Greening and Pip pins \$3 to \$4, Twenty Ounce \$3 to \$3.75, Baldwin prime \$3 to \$3.50, Ben Davis \$2.50 Bartletts, fancy, \$4 to \$4.50, average \$2.50 to \$3.50, inferior \$1 to \$2 a barrel. Seckel, fancy, \$3.50 to \$4, fair to prime \$2 to \$3. Bose \$2 to \$3, Anjou, Clairgeau and Shelnot as much held above quotations, and s3.50 to \$4.50, Nova Scotia \$3.50 to \$4, Alexprobably 22 cents covers all but a few fancy ander \$3 to \$3.75, Snow and Wealthy \$2.50 trade is steady and fairly active there and s1.75 to \$2, common nearby \$1 to \$1.70 Peaches in Best marks Eastern 20 to 21 cents and fair to Ounce \$2.50 to \$3, Baldwin and Greening at country points, and 40 cars are reported light receipt. Western New York, four-till hope of ever learning to throw.

Choice grapes about steady, but much in-

secondary error has always been a subject of great interest to watchmakers. By combining various metals, the error has been nearly eliminated in the best instruments, and recently Charles Edward Guillaume presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences a note explaining a new method of entirely correcting the secondary error by the use of balances composed of a nickel-steel

Fall Hunting in the Maine Woods.

The hunting season is now on, and the sportsmen have already commenced to migrate towards the inexhaustible woodlands and forests of Maine where game in abundance can be found

The reports received this year state that deer are more plentiful than ever before, and during steady, but inferior lots drag at low the close season hunters who had gone down to Connecticut white are \$2.50 to camp early so as to get a line on their where-\$4 a barrel, yellow \$2.25 to \$2.50, and abouts, and be able to bag them a few deer at the outset, were startled at the great numbers which appeared to be everywhere.
From the Moosehead Lake country reports are

to the effect that the guides are making ready for more sportsmen than ever before, and scores

The country along the Penobscot river and the Aroostook region are fairly alive this year with ood moose territory.

Maine offers scenes and pleasures in the line of roots. Squash at \$1 a barrel for Hubbard, for big game, she has no competitors. Deer are fishing and hunting all her own, and in the chase \$1 to \$1.25 for white and 90 cents to \$1 for not only more numerous in Maine, but they grow to a much larger size, and the person who knows ow to handle a gun at all, is reasonably sure of his full quota of deer and moose.

Although deer and moose are usually enough to satisfy the appetite of the average sportsman, still they are by no means the only kinds of game to be found in these vast timberlands. Braces \$1.25 for red. Green corn 50 cents to into camp; and in that section which lies controubled on account of the numerous depredations which have this year been made by bears on the orchards and cornfields. Bears are much more numerous this season than ever before, and to sportsman who enjoys this exciting sport this portion of Maine is an especially desirable

All ways now lead to Maine, and remember that the Boston & Maine Railroad is the only road out of New England that makes direct connections for the heart of the hunting and fishing

Send two-cent stamp to the general-passenger department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for their illustrated book called "Fishing and Hunting.

--- A suburban physician, who has often been amused at the efforts of the Bryn Mawr girls, was talking the other day. "It is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately as a boy throws," he said. "A girl throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the ques tion for her to acquire a free movement, such as is possible with a boy, because her collar bone is not as much held above quotations, and \$3.50 to \$4.50, Nova Scotia \$4.50,

Poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

Massachusetts Crop Report for August, upon in flocks of about one hundred each of Diversified Farming," contains so much of running in the same field. One of the most value to the farmer who desires to add to successful ones in getting winter eggs keeps his income from his crops and other stock, as high as five hundred hens in a single that we feel it should be condensed for the flock all in the same house. It costs less benefit of many of our readers out of the relatively for fencing large yards for large State and in it who do not receive those flocks than for small flocks. reports.

years that they have made themselves The same is true of young chickens. Put poultry men and nothing more, and some have done worse by trying to make them where they will have plenty of room with shade, food and water by them all the selves specialists in a single branch of time, a chance to exercise, with plenty of poultry keeping. With a few notable ex- green stuff, bugs and worms to be had, and ceptions, such attempts have not been they will grow on cracked corn alone. financially successful. And he does not feel inclined to encourage those who know little of poultry and less about growing family, the task is much simplified, as crops, to enter the business with the idea of they can divide certain labors. Both growing the crops for their fowl, and poul- women and children can be employed to adtry men who are not farmers will do well to vantage, but on a large scale it is worth a limit their crops to cabbages, mangels and man's time, strength and resources.

grain to be fed in the sheaf. But the farmer who is an expert in growing crops and in methods of caring for live stock is in a position to combine poultry keeping with his other farming.

Coming from a Western State it has been a surprise to him to see so many New England farmers adopting the backyard methods of the city poultry man, and neglecting the possibility of making the farm produce the food or a large part of it for the poultry, as is the case in those States of the central West which produce a large surplus

of poultry products. There the farm flock of laying hens usually ranges from fifty or sixty up to 250 or three hundred, averaging, perhaps, one hundred to 150 on most of the farms. The crop only poor to fair, at the same prices or of chickens will vary from one hundred to lower. Live poultry in full supply and moderate demand. Chickens 9 to 10 cents, with two to three hundred as a fair fowl the same and old roosters 5 to 6 cents. average. They are mostly cared for by women in the intervals of housework, by children or by the men as a part of the chores, and thus do not interfere with the farm work to serious extent. The fowls, at \$3 and Western at \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen. both old and young, obtain most of their Cold-storage birds about steady, but must one who may raise but a few seedling trees. food by foraging, gathering what might be choice to bring top quotations. Some food by foraging, gathering what might otherwise be wasted, and the amount of salafrozen grouse at \$1.50 a pair. Plover and the following process of the part of the surface of the following process of the person of the perso can be reckoned at the cost of production. Considering the eggs and chickens consumed by the family, the sales may be con- dozen. sidered nearly all profits, and even with a low rates of egg production and heavy losses of chickens, there is no loss that the

poultry keeper feels. by which as many as four hundred hens are and poultry near the home, and in the end kept on an acre of land, and where five to better profits will be realized. It is astonten acres are thought enough for several ishing how much the home markets are negthousand head of young stock. In such lected in this respect. The summer hotels case suppose the poultry man buys all food. in the country, and the winter hotels in the The hens must be fed whether they lay or South, frequently get all their supplies from not. A few thousand young stock may con some large city, even their poultry and eggs. sume several hundred dollars worth of food I have asked a number of proprietors the reabefore any of them are fit for market. He son for such an anomaly. I was astonished varieties today, there are scarcely any that must have capital to carry his stock through at the reply. In a few words he said unproductive periods or go out of business. Hat they could not rely on the home His crowded stock requires more labor to supply of eggs or poultry. They would be keep it healthy than under the more natural willing to pay a little more than the market conditions on the farm. Some may succeed rates for either, but the farmers had bein this way, who would not if they tried to combine farming with poultry keeping, but to the cities that they were slow in adoptthis does not prove it the best or most profit- ing any other course. They would some able for the greatest number.

Poultry keeping combines well with many branches of agriculture. Fowls must have shade and fruit trees, and vines furnish this, and grow and bear better with poultry growing on a small scale.

uable manure. That which is mixed with the earth of the poultry house or the material all fresh and she is to be relied upon. The can Fruit Book, published in 1849, along used as litter, is not salable but can be util- hotels would even take more from her, with some 160 other varieties, and few in ized on the farm. That left in or around and she is making efforts to enlarge the above list were not then already well the houses must be removed, or it becomes her plant. She says she is making more known. the houses must be removed, or it becomes money with her summer eggs than with her langerous to the health of the fowl. If used money with her summer eggs than with her Now that the principles of pollenization has been the tin can. as a topdressing for grass land its value winter products. Her ambition is to enmore than compensates for the labor of re moving it and putting in new material the hotels with spring broilers and tender work of breeding apples in a scientific man-Grass land treated in this way often yields four or five tons of hay to the acre. It has also proved valuable for other crops.

The droppings in the yards should be treated as are those on the floor of the houses. In some places where many young chickens are grown for Boston market, they are sold off early enough to have the fences removed and the yards sown to winter rye, which purifies the soil and furnishes food for the young chickens the next spring.

On one farm where dairying was combined with poultry keeping, which some seven years ago did not cut one ton of hay, having been much neglected, if not abando year forty tons were cut as a result of this use of hen manure, and within a year or two it is likely to cut one hundred tons, as addditional parts are brought into productive condition. Hens do not use much hay, but a little clover, rowen or alfalfa, and a little g round will grow enough of these for a large flock of poultry.

He tells of two farms lately visited, one of two hundred acres in New York State, run by two brothers as a grain and grass farm, and run at a loss. Then they took Holstein cattle, and found the balance on the right side of the ledger, but one of the brothers half fed grows old rapidly, as a man would withdrew, and becoming interested in poul- under similar conditions. We know an try and finding a profit in it, built up a poul- orchard that was put out when we were try plant, which in six years has so in- nearly old enough to leave school, that is creased that last winter he had at the be- today apparently an old orchard, and we ginning of the season about three thousand know another that looks but little older than laying hens. In the meantime, the stock of it did when we were among the small boys. cattle has been reduced, and while the The latter bore a good crop last year. The owner found it more profitable to use his land in which it stood was for many years grain for poultry than in any other way, plowed and planted about three years out of he had found that to use his farm produce six, and though not given more manure than to best advantage, he would have to carry a was thought necessary to grow good crops larger herd of cattle and some sheep, with of potatoes, corn and rye, it received enough the horses necessary for farm work, to use to keep it vigorous and keep up a part of the grain, hay, straw and past- a healthy growth. The other

large poultry plant has been built up, at growth each year that was generally killed has 640 acres at Parker, 500 acres at Lane first following the intensive method, but back during the winter, and since has been latterly taking more room for the growing stock, and growing the crops for the poultry. This is owned by a city business man, who hires competent farm hands to grow his young man who built up the business.

to consume and convert into eggs and meat might be a good orchard there twenty years a large part of his farm produce the farmer from now. usual, give them more yard room, and the offers a prize of \$1000 to any one who will system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple, with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple, with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with tree as hardy and system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple with the system of feeding must be such as to take produce and the system of feeding must be such as to take produce and the system of feeding must be such as to take produce and the system of feeding must be such as to take produce and the system of feeding must be such as to take produce and the system of feeding must be such as the syste as little time as possible. The greater num-ber of poultry keepers get better yields of equal to the Wealthy in quality and appear-Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, eggs from small flocks than from large ance, and which has the keeping quality of and in some of these States several crops. ones, but some get as large yields from the Melinda. large flocks as are generally obtained We do not remember whether the offer was a garden look very insignificant, but if they from small ones. Many do not succeed with restricted to the citizens of that State or furnish the family with a winter supply, large flocks by reason of underfeeding. not, and really it makes but a little differMost of those who have the best success ence. The one who succeeds in getting such
with large flocks are liberal feeders, some a tree could soon get wealth enough to afford even keeping food by them all the time. It to dispense with so small a sum as a \$1000 enliven the daily news columns.

takes much less time to feed two hundred hens in two flocks of one hundred each than in flocks of twelve to thirty each.

One of the most successful small poultry The essay by John A. Robinson in the farmers keeps six to seven hundred hens Poultry Keeping as a Principal Feature each lot occupying its own house, but all

When hens have abundant room they are The writer claims it as an error on the contented, keep healthy and produce well, part of many poultry farmers in recent and but little time is spent in feeding them.

When two or more work together in part-

Poultry and Game. The poultry trade is a little dull for this season of the year. Prices steady but weak. Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern chickens, choice roasting, 18 to 20 cents, broilers 14 to 15 cents, common to good 10 to 15 cents. Fowl 13 cents for extra choice and common to good 10 to 12 cents. Ducks 13 to 14 cents. Pigeons choice \$1.25 a dozen, \$2.25. Western iced poultry in moderate demand. Chickens at 11 to 13 cents, fowl good to choice 10 to 111 cents, old roosters 7 cents, ducks 10 to 11 cents. Old turkeys

Game in only moderate demand. Black duck a little more plenty at \$1 to \$1.25 per summer yellow legs \$2 to \$2.50, reed birds 50 to 75 cents and peep 40 to 50 cents a

Sell Near at Home.

to any one who raises poultry keeper feels.

Contrast this with the intensive method or which as many as four hundred hens are days bring in plenty of eggs, and then for a week nothing more would be heard of them. This irregularity could not be endured.

Yet as another instance of just the opposite, there is an enterprising young woman among them than under almost any other who has a poultry farm not far from a simconditions. Thus many drift into fruit mer resort. She has contracted to deliver ten dozen eggs a day through the summer A large stock of poultry produces much val- season to the hotels at a uniform price of chickens all through the summer season. ner, with almost as sure prospect of success Her income then will be entirely satis- as in producing or improving any farm factory.

> try to ship eggs to New York, Philadel- premium, will yet prove desirable additions hia or other large cities if you live in the to our list of native fruits. West or South. There are nearer markets which will pay you better. Pennsylvania. ANNIE C. WEBSTER.

porticultural.

Orchard and Garden.

An orchard, neglected, ill-used and but

liberally manured when the trees were Another is a farm of one hundred acres in set, kept in hoed crops and grain a few New Jersey, where within a few years a years afterward. It started well, made crops, and has the poultry in charge of the entirely, put the land in garden crops about five years, and then set some good trees and To handle a flock of poultry large enough take good care of them. In that way there

must keep his hens in larger flocks than The Iowa State Horticultural Society system of feeding must be such as to take produce an apple, with tree as hardy and year in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colo-



prize. And it is within the reach of som It is like a lottery in which the party with who has but one.

We have often felt that since we had suc-There is no better advice that can be given growing seedlings, and this is especially the land. In 1871 a man with a small can-

We published not long ago the statement of a well-known horticulturist that but one valuable addition had been made to our list of pears for many years, which was the Worden Seckel. Many new varieties in plums and peaches have been introduced. while of the apples that are the standard were not the standards fifty years ago. The prominence or popularity, and that is of in-ferior quality in its fruit, though hardy, productive and keeps well through the winter.

The Red Astrachan, Williams, Sweet Bough, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Baldwin, Porter, Fall Pippin, Holland Pippin, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Talman Sweet, Snow or Fameuse, Spy, Twenty Ounce, King, Alexander, and nearly every other variety that figures in our market reports today, were all described by S. W. Cole, a

actory.

But even in ordinary towns and villages stock or poultry. To mingle the blood of the Baldwin with the Ben Davis should willing to buy their eggs fresh every few days from some nearby poultry farm. The trees and handsome fruit, or the King or prices obtained in this way will be far more the Alexander might be used, as the prefer remunerative than those paid in some dis- ence seems to be for a red apple, and postant city. In the summer time fully forty sibly some of the others might be crossed per cent. of the eggs shipped fifty with one or more of these varieties, and the miles or more are partially or wholly red be retained in the seedling product. It ruined by hot weather. The loss sus- is work for a young man who may live to tained in this way is enormous, and the enjoy both wealth and fame if he succeeds, farmers are the ones to endure it. and some or perhaps many will succeed in By all means the remedy is to cul- getting those that, if they do not come up to tivate the nearby markets. Do not the requirements of the society offering the

> J. H. Hale, the great fruit grower of Connecticut and Georgia, when told that Ben Davis apple trees were well loaded and the fruit was bringing a good price this year, replied: "Yes, and I can show you a whole lot of places where one can make money by keeping a saloon; but a man won't do his fellowman much good by keeping a saloon or raising Ben Davis apples." He has set a date of Oct. 1: "Sales today amount to or raising Ben Davis apples." He has set a number of fair-sized orchards in Connecticut, and they are nearly all Baldwin.

Of peaches he thinks there is but little choice between the Carman and Waddell. Elberta has been a little overdone, over stocking the market when it ripens, but the Belle of Georgia has proved a good peach. He had brown rot in his Georgia orchards but found that by two sprayings he checked it to a great extent. The second spraying was but about half strength of Bordeaux mixture, but there was danger of burning the leaves even with this.

Mr. B. F. Coombs of Kansas City is sup posed to have the most valuable crop of apples in the United States this year. and 460 acres at Willow Springs, or 1600 acres in Kansas, and his crop is expected to thousand barrels, and expects to use it all. Such figures as these make the few trees in they are worth saving.

The old familiar football pictures again

CANNING BLUEBERRIES. Few people realize the extent of the busi-

lowing facts: About thirty years ago sev eral hundred acres were burned over to deseeded in so easily propagating fruit of stroy an enormous serpent that had been known excellence by grafting or budding, seen on the plain lands, and the next year there has not been enough attention given to there was a heavy crop of blueberries on great undertaking, but every one turned out and that amount was secured, and finally the factories in Cherryfield put up 2000 bushels a day, and similar amounts are put up in Columbia Falls, Harrington and Jonesboro. The season begins about Aug. 1, and lasts six or eight weeks, so one may ompute the amount put up in a season. Whole families camp out in tents near the plains, and children earn \$2 to \$3 a day, while experts with a 23-pronged rake often earn \$6 to \$8 per day. The land is burned over about once in three years, the heavy crop being the next year after the burning, and 75 bushels per acre is not an uncommon yield. The burning is done in the early spring while there is snow or ice in the woods, al-though plain lands are dry. Before canning while there is snow or ice in the woods, although plain lands are dry. Before canning began, this plain land was used for pasturbegan, this plain land was used for pasturbegan. ing stock, but owing to the bushes did not furnish much grass, and was reckoned worth about \$1.25 an acre. Now it is mostly leased to the pickers at the rate of a cent a quart, and thus while a good acre may be worth \$24 a year, the average may be placed at \$10 per acre or more. One land owner had an income of \$100 a day during the canning season Last year the canning factories were unable to fill all their orders. Great is cents, loins 11 to 18 cents. the blueberry business, and its main ally

Apple Export Trade.

The total apple shipments to European ports during the week ending Sept. 28, 1901, were 15,461 barrels, including 1437 barrels from Boston, 2654 barrels from New York there are always plenty of families who are produce seedlings from which there should and 11,370 barrels from Montreal. The total shipments included 6932 to Liverpool, 224 barrels to London and 8305 barrels to Glasgow. The shipments for the same week last year were 31,842 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 31,224 barrels, against 96,809 bar rels for the same time last year.

The total apple shipments to European ports during the week ending Oct. 5, 1901, vere 21,375 barrels, including 1382 barrels from Boston, 3438 barrels from New York and 16,552 barrels from Montreal. The total shipments included 9532 to Liverpool. 224 barrels to London and 11,619 barrels to dasgow. The shipments for the same week last year were 36,082 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 71,142 barrels, against 132.891 barrels for the same time last year. The following cablegrams have been received. James Lindsay & Son, Scotland, say:
"Prospects good for winter fruit." J. C. 'Prospects good for winter fruit."

from \$2.67 to \$3.65." J. C. Houghton & Co., London, say: "Demand is active. The but has found the Emma a shy bearer. The apples offering are mostly from Nova Under date of Oct. 9, Chester R. Lawrence reports cable from his Liverpool correspondents as follows: "The apple market continues active, Maine varieties selling by auction at \$2.76 to \$3.30, Kings at \$5.28 to \$5.88." Rates of freight, Boston to Liverpool, 31 cents per barrel and Boston to Lon-

3500 barrels, mostly Canadian. The best

qualities sold at \$4.13 to \$5.35, fair quality at

don 37 cents per barrel. **Boston Fish Market.**

Off-shore fish are in good supply and demand. Fancy fish scarce and higher. Market cod 21 to 3 cents a pound, large 41 to 51 cents and steak 51 to 61 cents, hadexceed thirty thousand barrels. He has dock 2\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2} cents, hake 3\frac{1}{2} cents for large been offered and refused \$50,000 for it on and 11/2 cents for small, pollock 11/2 cents, the trees. The party who made the offer cusk 2 cents, flounders 21 cents, scup and was a buyer for Patrick Gleason of Le Roy, N. Y., who is known as the "apple king." tautog 4 cents, butterfish 6 cents and white-fish 8 cents, striped bass 15 cents, black 10 Mr. Gleason last year handled 253,000 bar- cents and sea bass 8 cents. Mackerel in rels at a value of \$1,000,000. This year he only moderate supply, large at 22 cents, has cold-storage facilities for three hundred medium 16 cents and small 12 cents each. Red snappers 12 cents, sheepshead halibut 13 to 15 cents for white, 12 cents for gray and 10 cents for chicken. Lake trout 12 cents and sea trout 6 cents. Sea perch 15 cents a dozen, and yellow perch 8 cents a pound, with pickerel 12 cents. Salmon higher, Eastern at 22 cents and Western 12 cents. Eels steady at 10 cents fresh tongues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Clams in demand at 50 cents a gallon, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Shrimps 90 cents a gallon,

easier, at 15 cents a pound alive and 17 cents in pails 112 to 122 cents, hams 13 to 132 River \$1.25.

—Since the beginning of the year broom corn has advanced from \$55 to \$140 a ton. This price is unprecedented. A large broom corn buyer predicts that the shortage of 1900 and 1901 will do not clean up very closely. Nearby and Cape carry the price to \$300 a ton within eight months

The Fraser River (R. C.) capacities report a.

The Fraser River (R. C.) capacities report a.

Frastern and Verthers whole frame for the control of the control o

against 93,847 cases last week. The total shipments thus far in 1901 have been 3,657,199 cases, against 3,254,298 cases in 1900.

ments thus far in 1901 have been 3,657,199 cases, against 3,254,208 cases in 1900.

—Exports of live stock and dressed beef last week included 2992 cattle, 1052 sheep, 10,500 quarters of beef from Boston; 2517 cattle, 118 sheep, 16,419 quarters of beef from New York; 1114 cattle, 476 sheep, 1484 quarters of beef from Portland; 2886 cattle, 280 quarters of beef from Portland; 2886 cattle, 277 sheep from Montreal, a total of 11,033 cattle, 3189 sheep, 29,208 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this 4302 cattle, 1744 sheep, 17,794 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; usual crop. Small grains are fully up to the sheep, 17.794 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; usual crop. Small grains are fully up to the 5247 cattle, 1165 sheep, 10,509 quarters of beef to average, pastures are good, and there is thought London; 500 cattle, 162 sheep to Bristol; 565 cattle

-The market is well sold up on heavy cattle with prices generally steady on fresh beef: Extra sides 94 to 94 cents, heavy 84 to 9 cents, good 27 to 8 cents, light grass and cows 6½ to 7½ cents, extra hinds 12 to 12½ cents, good 9½ to 11 cents, extra fores 7 to 7½ cents, heavy 6 to 7 cents, good 5½ to 5½ cents, light 4½ to 5 cents, backs 6¾ to 9 cents, rattles 51 to 6 cents, chucks 6 to 71 cents short ribs 9 to 13 cents, rounds $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, rumps 8 to 13 cents, rumps and loins 10 to $15\frac{1}{2}$

-Muttons and lambs are quiet at easy prices Brighton 9 cents, yearlings 4 to 6 cents, muttons

fancy and Brightons 101 to 11 cents. -Trafton makes the exports from the Atlantic and Gulf ports last week to include 250,700 barrels of flour, 3,583,000 bushels of wheat. 721,000 bushels of corn, 3080 barrels of pork, 9,184,000 oounds of lard, 33,125 boxes of me

-The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 5, 1901, included 8150 pounds butter, 133,160 pounds cheese and 111,900 pounds oleo. For the same week last year the exports included 17,781 pounds butter, 142,608 pounds cheese and 61,169 pounds oleo,

-During last week exports from Boston were valued at \$2,310,643, as against \$2,210,945 for the corresponding week last year. The valua-tion of imports last week were \$1.191,719, compared with \$919,650 for the same week in 1900 —The shipments of dairy products from New York last week included 5424 packages of butter to Liverpool, 2132 to London, 50 to Glasgov and 25 to Hamburg, a total of 7632 packages of butter; 1383 boxes of cheese for export passed

through here. -Bradstreet's reports exports of wheat for week as 6,195,749 bushels, against 4,459,169 last year. Since July 18 4,848,280 bushels, against 47. aggregates 907,924 bushels, against 2,304,219 bushels last week. Since July 1 13.626,834, against 44,311,661 bushels last year.

—Eastbound shipments of provisions from

Chicago for the week amounted to 68,304,826 pounds, an increase of 6,988,162 pounds over the same week last year, and an increase of 431,424 pounds as compared with the previous week.

—The visible supply of grain in the United
States and Canada on Oct. 7 included 37,504,000 bushels of wheat, 15,318,000 bushels of corn, 8,081, 000 bushels of oats. Compared with a week previous this shows an increase of 2,170,000 bushels of wheat and 537,000 bushels of corn, and a de crease of 884 bushels of oats. One year ago the supply was 55,401,000 bushels of wheat, 7,887,000

-Lard was marked off, with skinned hams also lower. There is a good demand: Heavy backs \$21.25, medium \$20.50, long cut \$21.75, lean ends \$23, bean pork \$17.25 to \$18, fresh ribs 123

els of corn, 12,019,000 bushels of oats

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soft-shelled crabs \$1.10 a dozen. Lobsters cents, smoked shoulders 111 cents, lard 111 cents, boiled. Oysters in steady demand. Ordinary Norfolk \$1 a gallon, selected and freshopened Stamfords \$1.15 and Providence River \$1.25. lard 131 cents, rendered-leaf lard 131 cents, in

-The Fraser River (B. C.) canneries report a Eastern and Northern choice fresh 22 cents, fair —The total value of exports of leather from steadily at 17 to 17½ cents for fancy April, 16 to 16½ a great undertaking, but every one turned this port since Jan. 1 is 87,520,324.

this port since Jan. 1 is 87,520,324.

this port since Jan. 1 is 87,520,324.

The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 94,356 cases, now 145,651 cases, against 126,392 cases last year time.

-New Jersey farmers are complaining of the

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN ENGLAND AND OF ACRICULTURE

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 19, 1901. Stories of escapes from brigands are now

Will Senator Depew give up his after-

The late president of the Mormon Church leaves several wives and children. Professor Litchfield makes The Hub's

bid for the "empire of the air." Admiral Dewey should have been an editor. He insists upon facts, not theories.

There is no sympathy for Czolgosz even among the inmates of an American prison.

The police may ride on the trolley cars, but they musn't jump on between the posts.

A Western husband has sued his wife for alimony. Thus the emancipation of woman

Bristol wishes to get in direct touch with Boston-another straw blowing toward the great port.

President Brown's words in praise of young Rockefeller seem in a fair way to be turned to gold.

not in harmony with the sweetness of the The hills are high in Bulgaria, and those

The present combat of beet and cane is

who live in them make their demands Everybody is getting ready to east his

vote. Its a poor citizen who isn't subject to this kind of moulting.

Dr. Love, who objects to kissing, is on the face of it no relation to another person of the same name, commonly known as Cupid.

Lynn has suddenly grown classical. A

card party was raided the other night for playing faro according to the Greek version. For the public comfort Judge Dewey should have added "or become a nuisance' to his much-quoted definition of drunken-

It may be said, even though it was not yet in use, that the new City Hall vault wasn't strong enough to hold the auditor's

We are pleased to note that "Foxy Grandpa" is not a theatrical success. It is now up to somebody to dramatize a popular cough syrup.

Only the matter of age saves Mr. Rocke feller, Jr., in view of the published list of things he doesn't do, from the suspicion of having written " Don't."

It is almost time for the Lady of the Mist to go into her annual retirement. Her appearance suggests that she will probably elcome the change.

The growth of the garbage plant is of considerable importance in the municipal garden, although nobody suggests that it should be added to the park system.

For the winner of a wheelbarrow bet to ride, not in the wheelbarrow, but in an automobile following the loser, adds an unwonted dignity to the winning end of the

The Shamrock II. must be at least two years older before she can make another effort at the Cup. Sir Thomas, however, evi- well in this country to make the experiment dently believes that she need be only a few of growing them wholly satisfactory, though seconds wiser.

merous as the novelist. Is it possible that the advance advertising of a scandal is the basic reason for a later "history" that carefully resurrects it?

Few bridal couples are as exclusive as Captain and Mrs. Andrews. The passenger list of the Dark Secret includes nobody else. and the gallant captain is his own crew and steward into the bargain. The Kaiser is reported to have his eye on

the Cup. If he could acquire as much popularity as has the recent challenger the ambition would become of importance in inter national politics.

The theory that the Government may eventually compel Turkey to refund Miss Stone's ransom, involves the hope of an inheritance for the descendants of those who have originally subscribed it.

The Italian memorial service was an em_ phatic and honest declaration of the feeling of our so-called Italian quarter. It shows the Italian quarter to be very much American, which is a very desirable condition of

The National Purity Convention will have hard work to prove the impurity of hunting, fishing, and football, and it seems to have quite overlooked the noble diversion of basket ball as rejoiced in at certain vaudeville

acquaintance with the lower strata of the anywhere near it. To outsiders who obcity gets about as much sympathy as is due serve the effect of different diets, it tick-infested cattle and frequently perch on him when he becomes acquainted with the natural consequences. The coming dissolution of the Allen Gym-

nuts should lead them and all of us to give gymnasium itself to the building next door. recalls the fact that Boston still has the oldthe matter more consideration, perhaps, est institution in the country for the physi- than it has hitherto received from us. In doing this we do not relinquish our belief in cal training of women. the beauties of a mixed diet. An account of a New Jersey "Blue-

says that he is claimed by nine wives. If our memory is correct there is no record that the wives of the original Bluebeard ever filed any claims; in fact, he took care to arrange otherwise.

Football spectators in Somerville have learned something more of the excitement of the game than usually comes within the spectator's cognizance; hereafter the players will probably have the actual battle ground

Robert Fitzsimmons has been naturalized. It may be remembered that Mr. Sullivan of this city, after a certain historic combat the individual farmer, and they also embetween Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons, ploy a small army of expert pickers and better returns, but this experiment was in-

found his only consolation in the fact that

the Hub will eventually take a leaf out of thirst at an illegal hour, and may have the satisfaction of snapping two fingers at the

"It saved his life," says the doctor who spanked a would-be suicide into restored circulation the other day, "and it afforded me great satisfaction." The would-be suime great satisfaction." cide was of the rejected-lover variety-rejected on good grounds into the bargainand the medical man can take additional comfort in the fact that his satisfaction has been shared by a large proportion of those who have since read the incident.

The monarchical government, or one-man power, has some advantages over the republican form, if it has its disadvantages. When the Colorado beetle was reported as having appeared in a potato field in England, it was not necessary to call an extra ession of Congress to spend a month in debating about it or to bring up any questions about State rights, but orders were at once given that the fields where they were found should be rooted up, and every insect exterminated, and a fine of \$50 was declared as the penalty for any one who knowingly harbored them. If some one had possessed the anthority and the will to enact similar laws against them when their character was first known here, or against the gypsy moth or the San Jose scale, there would soon have been an end to them. But as the old saying is, 'What is everybody's business nobody attends to," and while politicians are disputing whether the grass shall have Democratic or Republican fertilizers, the cattle will starve for the lack of it. We have no desire to change our many-headed monarch the people, for an hereditary ruler, but we sometimes wish that large bodies could be made to move more directly and not quite as

Food Values in Nuts.

Nowadays we are all in that tolerant attitude most of the time, when, if we hear one speaking on any subject intelligently and with conviction, we give him a hearing, anyway, and follow him a little wayperhaps. So it comes about that when an ardent disciple of uncooked food arrays facts and reasons for us, we listen sympathetically and take a bit of his lesson to ourselves for future use. He says very nuch, you know, this man with the uncooked food propaganda, about nuts and the benefits the human race would derive from a

complete or partial diet made up of them. Now, most of us like nuts in some form or other, and we are inclined to let this apostle of the new doctrine dictate to us, or rather instruct us as to nut properties.

ported, we yet have a very delicious specimen of our very own, and in localiwhere it grows its cultivation is on the increase in response to the demand that is growing. It is the pecan. In Louisiana the best variety is grown, and it is hard to beat by any nut of any other nationality. It grows in great abundance in Texas, and most of the dealers are supplied with crops from this State Only those who "make a bid" and insist upon it get the Louisiana product.

A prime favorite is the almond, and while in 1899 we imported about ten million pounds of them, California raised one million pounds. One man in that State has two square miles planted with almond trees. The almond trees raised east of the Rockies do not do well, as neither the climate nor soil is favorable to it. Those we import come principally from France, Italy and

Not many of the other nuts do sufficiently that every nut that grows will sometime be The historian is becoming aimost as nu- raised in perfection in these United States of ours. But this is not the place for the study of conditions favorable and the reverse for nut cultivation. It is rather to examine the facts set forth relating to the value of nuts as food. The experts say that, speaking roughly, one pound of nut kernels furnishes one-half as much muscle-making stuff and about the same amount of fuel as one pound of wheat flour. In English walnuts-though really they are original in Persia with the peach and the apricot-there is found sixty-six per cent. of fat, sixteen per cent. of starch, and seventeen per cent. of protein. Thus it is seen that one could live pretty comfortably on a diet of these nuts if forced to do so. Although peanuts really belong to the

legume family it is not inappropriate to mention them and their virtues herein. Government experts have found that a quart f peanuts contains as much muscle-raising stuff as a pound of rump steak. It contains forty-nine per cent. of fat and twenty-nine per cent. of "protein." Peanut butter is already to be reckoned among the well-known food articles with new uses being found for t every day by the resourceful housekeeper. It would not be difficult to find probably several hundred people in this State who are turning over in their minds the adoption of a diet of fruit and nuts alone. They claim that they have never found nuts harmful or indigestible, and solely because they have never eaten them at the close of a hearty meal of other foods, but have used them as the main part of the dinner or luncheon, or whatever it is they are pleased to call The an from the country-Aver or else-their repasts. It is hardly likely that this dred gallons. It was also noted that certain where—who seeks the delights of chance form of diet will ever become universal or appears that no more healthy specimens manhood and womanhood are to be found anywhere than among the class who swear by a judiciously mixed diet. nasium Company, and the removal of the But the fact that so much good is found in

Apples on the Tree.

The risk which speculators and dealers are willing to take in buying apples on the trees and attending to the harvesting and selling themselves not infrequently proves a great boon to the grower. In large applegrowing regions it is rapidly becoming the custom for farmers to sell their apples in this way, and if one studies the question of values, and knows how to calculate the worth of his fruit on the trees, it is a good thing to dispose of the apples in this way. The purchasing companies are generally able to make better arrangements for transportation with the railroad companies than

packers who accompany them from one orchard to another. They can consequently pick and pack apples at less expense than Perhaps the robbers now operating about help he can secure in the harvest season. More than this, the speculators who buy the Hub will eventually take a leaf out of their Chicago brethren's book, and turn the apples on the trees know better their attention to the saloons. Not only is it pleasant to open a small bottle between apples are carefully sorted by them different grades. It might prove a useful lesson to any grower to study their methods. First, there come the choice apples for export or the fancy city trade. These are selected with the great est care and packed carefully, often being wrapped in individual tissue paper. For a barrel of such apples a packer told me he expected to receive \$5 and \$6 in ordinary prices. The demand is, of course, limited, and the purchasers are hard to find by the average shipper. It is the experience of the men who make a business of handling the apple crop that helps them to secure these extraordinary prices.

The next grade of fruit is ordinary prime, which usually represents the grade called fancy in the ordinary market. These apples are also carefully picked and packed, but not wrapped in paper. They command all the way from \$3 to \$4 per barrel. Then below them are the good and choice fruits, which sell for about \$2 a barrel. In markets when apples are scarce, these speculators ship another grade, which passes as common to ordinary, and they may sell from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, according to market conditions. Anything below these are packed up any way and shipped to some factory, where the apples are dried, and the poor sorts made into jelly. Sometimes the large apple speculators have their own canning, drying and jelly factories, which they keep running with the fruits they cannot dispose of satisfactorily in the mar-ket. In this way there is no waste. Every apple is quickly sent to market or the facory when the farmer would lose.

They can and often do pay more for the ruit on the trees than the grower could get or it ifhe picked, packed and shipped it himself; but as said in the beginning one must know the value of his apples on the trees. The apple speculators are not offering more money for the fruit than they are worth; it is for the grower to find this

Notes from Washington, D. C.

"That blackleg is on the increase all the time," said Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, chief of the Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, "cannot be doubted, and abundant testimony is at hand to show that the losses would be appalling if it were not for vaccination. This increase in mortality from a disease which must have prevailed for generations is without doubt due to the differentiation of the various breeds, and the grading up of the vast herds of hardy, halfwild cattle. The buffalo, for instance, was undoubtedly immune from blackleg, while the longhorns of the West possessed great powers of resistance to it. For this reason

vears ago. The recrudescence of blackleg dates back to the time when the stock men began to improve the native breeds with strains of pure-bred cattle, and, as the long-legged, long-horned, far-roaming beasts gradually became transformed into the deep-chested, peef; and more indolent cattle of the present day, there also occurred a gradual retrogression in the vitality and in that power of esistance to diseases which characterized the native stock.

"The problem of mastering blackleg is, however, not a hopeless undertaking, although it may require some time; for as each succeeding generation attains higher physical development, it likewise adapts itself to its surroundings, and through constant exposure becomes more and more resistant to the infection. It is therefore simply a question of time when the highgrade and thoroughbred cattle will atsame degree of immunity from blackleg, which now characterizes the fast disappearing longhorns. woe to the stock-owner who is satis fied to wait for this and who does not hustle while he waits; for where blackleg once claimed one or two per cent. of the common cattle, it now frequently takes ten, twenty-five or even fifty per cent. of the unvaccinated high-grade or thoroughbred herd. Out of the 1980 herds noted, containing 369,258 head, not less than 15,786 head died from blackleg, simply because the respective owners postponed vaccinating until the dis-

ease actually appeared. "Of course there is always some loss from blackleg vaccination, but the losses are due more to carelessness or mistakes on the part of the operator in preparing and injecting the vaccine. The great majority of se mistakes are the result of simultaneous vaccination and castration. It seems that, in spite of the warning repeatedly sent out by the Bureau of Animal Industry and which invariably accompanies each shipment of vaccine, a number of cattle owners persist in continuing this practice. The castration sores admit of the entrance into the system of various micro-organisms, the product of which reinforces the virulence of the attenuated blackleg bacilli contained in the vaccine, with the result that blackleg swellings develop where these germs are most abundant, that is, around the sores.'

At the Oveensland Experiment Station much success was attained with dipping cattle to destroy Texas fever ticks. formula used was arsenic ten pounds, soap five pounds, soda ash twenty-eight pounds, Stockholm tar 71 gallons, water four hunbirds, known as the magpie lark and the wagtail, which continually hover around their backs, may be instrumental in destroying the ticks.

The Utah Experiment Station has made some experiments with a view to ascertaining the cost of raising steers from birth. They were conducted with four-grade Jerseys. At first they were given only whole milk alone, but later skimmilk and grain. During the summer the calves were pastured, while in the winter alfalfa, corn stover, grain and roots com posed their ration. At the beginning test, calves Nos. 1 and 2 each weighed fifty-eight pounds, gaining 1.35 and 1.12 pounds per day, respectively. Calf No. 3 weighed ninety-four pounds at the commencement of the test and gained an average of 1.39 pounds per day, while seventy-six pounds was the weight of No. 4 at birth, which gained 1.15 pounds on an average per day. Calf No. 1 gave a profit of \$12.78, No. 2 \$8.59, No. 3 \$9.38 and No. 4 \$6.82. The

total cost of raising the calves was \$65.33. These steers, it will be remembered, were grade Jerseys, thus accounting for their

excellent, the very best sold at the local is taken from the barn direct to the cars. markets during the year.

Ceylon, a possession of Great Britain, has owing to the foresight of her ancient kings, a remarkable system of irrigation. It is a chain of small reservoirs or tanks, about five thousand in number, united by a network of canals. The number in ancien times, of course, was far in excess of this number, a king in the twelfth century, it is said, alone constructing 4770 tanks and 543 canals, but the British government during the last fifty years has restored a majority of these tanks and canals which had been allowed by the natives to fall into ruin. There has been constructed by the English government over a thousand miles of canals

Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith will submit to Congress at the opening of the session an estimate of a need of \$6.250. 000 for rural free delivery service throughout the country during the fiscal year be-ginning July 1, 1902. This is an increase of \$2,750,000 over the expense of that rapidly growing service for the current year.

Mr. David G. Fairchild, the explorer of the Department of Agriculture, is back to the department after an extended tour of foreign lands in search of new plants for the United States which might prove of value in a commercial way. The Jordan almond, the fruit of which has only heretofore reached this country, is considered by the agricultural authorities as the finest almond in the world. The Spanish officials have jealously guarded the bush, and any attempts to secure species for export to any country have been frustrated. However, the department has now succeeded in securing several specimens, and the Government will now experiment with them to determine the best localities in which to grow the Jordan al-

"In making a short tour of inspection through the extreme western end of my consular district," reports Consul-General Oliver J. D. Hughes at Coburg, France, "a part of the country entirely devoted to agriculture, with exceedingly rich soil, I was surprised to see the old-fashioned implements employed in cultivation. Modern farm machinery was used in very few instances, and as a rule, they were German imitations of American machines. The people of the rich valley are well to do, and if modern machinery were properly introduced by a canvass, a capital opening could be secured.' Mr. Hughes, however, advises the American manufacturers to make haste, as other makers might step in and reap the reward.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Maine Farm Notes. The season, as a whole, has been some what peculiar; very cold and late in the spring. Crops were late in getting started, nothing has suffered from drought. Corn planted the middle of June was filled and

ripe the last of August.

Beans are unusually bright. Potatoes are much better than they promised two months ago. They are large and we find very few small ones.

Grain did not turn out as well as we ex pected, though the crop is pretty fair. The mowing fields were in as good shape the last of the season as we have ever them. Pastures are green with gray birch bushes, and we do not know what to do with them.

Quite a fever on the Angora goat has broken out in Maine, but we have not yet learned whether they will kill gray birch bushes or not; if they will, then give us

There has been quite an effort made to purify the fairs and horse trots this season, and we hope it will prove successful. I have followed them up for nearly seventy years and have seen but little improvement

Mt. Vernon, Me.

Notes from the Green Mount

We are having fine, autumnal weather in this section. Beef cattle are in good demand. Crops are nearly all secured, many farmers having planted from five to twenty aeres of corn. Some farmers pick the largest ears, cutting the remainder up for the silo, while many fields are bristling with stooks to be drawn to the barn, the ears husked and the stalks fed in the old-fashioned way.

Potatoes are excellent in quality, some fields being badly affected with rot, yet no signs of it in other fields. One farmer planted enough seed to raise a carload for parties in Massachusetts.

No substitute for the potato, in the opinion of many consumers, can be found, as an all-year-around product. Indian meal is too heating for warm weather Potatoes are anti-scorbutic, and, while Scotland is noted for the fine teeth of its people, owing, it is said, to the consumption of oatmeal, yet it is remarkable that it is also noted for other leading characteristics, among others the use of potatoes.

Again, where do we find so clear and rosy complexions as among the Irish, whose chief food is the potato? Children will often refuse other dainties in their love for otatoes prepared with cream or butter. Many adults are partial to the potato.

"Old Home Week" was observed by many towns, with interesting exercises. A horse buyer from Morristown, N. J., visited this place with his wife, it being her birthplace, and while here purchased a carload of horses at Middlebury.

During the sultry weather of last month Joseph Battell brought a coaching party from Bread-Loaf Inn, Ripton, to spend several days at his lodge, near the summit of Mt. Abraham. This mountain was named in honor of our first martyred President, and may yet become as famous a resort as

Mt. Washington. The time is fast approaching when people traversing our secluded roads and section will be in danger from amateur sportsmen mistaking them for deer. Several Jersey heifers have fallen victims of the hunters zeal during previous seasons.

South Lincoln, Vt., Oct. 6.

New York Farm Notes.

The heavy rains which have prevailed during a greater portion of the season having subsided, we are now in the midst of pleasant, both by day and by night. Some little time ago we had two frosts which damaged the corn leaves, but as the ears were generally matured, not much injury was apparent to the crop.

It is doubtful if a larger growth of corn was ever witnessed in this section of the country than the crop of this season. The light weights. Grades of any good beef acreage was immense and the enormous breed would no doubt have given much growth of stalk more than tested the

tended to show what may be done with In this vicinity, where many of the By planting this way no wind break is grade Jersey steers by those who seek to improve their dairy herds by the use of a farmers own lands on the Deer River flats, necessary; the dense shade makes the improve their dairy herds by the use of a the surplus hay is now being pressed. A

> The oat crop throughout the country, owing to the wonderful growth of straw which rusted badly, shows a berry much lighter than usual, with not as great a yield as in many former years when not as much rain fell.

Potatoes are being dug and a large percentage on low lands is badly rotted. There appears to be a great difference in varieties of potatoes about the rotting. In fields where several varieties were planted side by side, some of them would be nearly all decayed, while others would be perfectly sound. As a whole, the crop will be greatly diminished owing to the rot. Potatoes are selling at from fifty to sixty cents per

The buyers of yeal are about to commo shipping. Dressed pork sells for 71 cents per pound in our markets. The present prices pay the farmer to keep hogs and fat-

Milk delivered at the railroad station still fetches ninety cents per hundred pounds, which more than keeps pace with cheese factories, all things considered. The price of cheese begins to tone up some of late. The wonderful growth of aftermath the present fall has kept up the flow of milk, and in consequence a large amount of cheese is being made. P. E. WHITE. Deer River, Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept. 28.

Apple Growing In Kansas. Fred Wellhouse, the apple king, is so busy in his orchards these days gathering his apple crop that he hasn't time to come home Sundays and attend church He began to pick his apples last week. He will not finish for at least three weeks yet, with the most favorable weather. For he has a good any apples to pick-1240 acres of

While Kansas hasn't what is termed full apple crop this year, it has more than an average crop, and Mr. Wellhouse's orchards rank the average orchards. He will get in the neighborhood of 60,000 bushels and will clean up \$20,000 or \$25,000 profit this season. That beats the profits derived from the wheat crop in the wheat belt, in proportion to acres.

Mr. Wellhouse is a thorough fruit man. That is his specialty. He doesn't profess to know much about other lines of agriculture, although he is an extensive land owner. He believes that a person can make a success in life by devoting his thought and energies to one line.

He picked out fruit as his line. He has certainly made a success. He is the apple king of Kansas. He has more acres of apple trees, has more good bearing trees to the acre, and has the best quality of apples of any one. This is because he has made a special study of the apple question. It is the only thing he has to think of except what to do with his profits, which he usually puts back into more orchards.

In 1875 Mr. Wellhouse was practically a poor man. Not a big farm did he own. He had, up to that time, worked mostly for others. While doing so, however, he studied tree growing. He liked the study. He liked to tinker around an orchard. He In some way L. B. Wheat, an attorney of Leavenworth, heard of Mr. Wellhouse and his fad. Mr. Wheat had a lot of rough land in Leavenworth and Miami counties. It wasn't worth much for farming purposes. Wheat thought it might be good for fruit. He consulted Mr. Wellhouse. As a result a partnership was formed. Mr. Wheat fur nished the land and Mr. Wellhouse the trees. While the trees were growing Mr. Wellhouse was to have whatever he could raise on the

The 160-acre Fairmont orchard, in Leav enworth county, contained 80 acres of Ben Davis, 40 acres of Jonathan, 24 acres of Winesaps, 8 acres of Maiden Blush and 8

acres of Cooper's Early.

The 117-acre Glenwood orchard, also in Leavenworth county, contained 60 acres of | features, but they are scattered through a Ben Davis, 41 of Missouri Pippin and 16 of Winesaps.

The 160-acre Gardner orchard, in Miami county, contained 80 acres of Ben Davis, 42 acres of Missouri Pippin, 22 acres of Winesaps, 8 acres of Maiden Blush and 8 acres of Cooper's Early.

The utmost care was taken of the young trees, and they grew rapidly. Within six years they were bearing. And they bore and bore. As a paying proposition these orchards were regular gold mines. For more than fifteen years they yielded handsome returns. Their days of usefulness ended about 1895. During their producing life they netted their owners \$104,000 profits. This sum was divided equally between Mr. Wheat and Mr. Wellhouse.

With the profits of these orchards Mr. Wellhouse bought land and planted some orchards of his own. He didn't wait until the partnership orchards had run out. planted his own so that they began to bear about the time the old orchards gave out. He walked out of the old partnership orchards right into his own new ones, where he got all the profits instead of half. From that time on he has been doing business on

His orchards now contain 1240 acres. Of this eight hundred acres are in Osage County. The Osage orchard was planted in 1889, 1890 and 1891. The remainder, 440 acres, are in Leavenworth County. The Osage orchard is in one tract. In Leavenworth there are two orchards-three hundred acres in one and 140 acres in the other. The larger one in Leavenworth was planted in 1894; the smaller one in 1896. Both are now bearing.

Mr. Wellhouse studies tree culture as a

florist does flowers, as a minister does the Bible, as a politician does politics. He begins with the little sprig and nurses it tenderly, cares for it when it grows up and re-moves it at its death. When it gets sick he diagnoses its case and tries to cure it. He also works to prevent the disease from spreading to other trees. To look after the health of an orchard is no little task. It takes a tree doctor to do it properly. Mr. Wellhouse is a foe to the hundreds of different kinds of bugs and pests that seem to take special delight in killing orchards. He has made bugology a study for years, that is the bugology that has anything to do with orchards. He uses all the modern tools invented and remedies discovered to keep his orchards in a healthy condition. beautiful autumnal weather, clear and He has also invented some tools and discovered some remedies himself which are universally used by orchardists.

After years of experimenting, Mr. Well house has found how to plant orchards in Kansas so they will grow and yield the best. He sets out trees when they are two years old. Instead of digging a hole for each tree he plants them in trenches. The trees are planted sixteen feet apart in the trenches and the rows are thirty-two feet apart. The trenches run north and south. 120 FRANKLIN. Cor. Federal St.

evaporation of the moisture in the ground Jersey bull. The quality of the meat was portion of it goes to the Boston market and less rapid, and if an extra good stand is ob tained the trees can be thinned out. High winds have always been dangerous to orchards in Kansas, and most orchardists usually plant timber around the orchards t be used as wind breaks. By the trench system of planting the apple trees form their own protection from the wind. Moisture is another essential thing in tree growth, and by planting trees closely this question is

The Ben Davis apple is the greatest producer, so Mr. Wellhouse has discovered. For this reason he has planted more than half his orchards in that kind of trees. The next best producer is the Missouri Pippin, the third is the Jonathan, while the Gano and New York Imperial are tied for fourth place.

Probably the greatest apple crop ever produced by one man in the central West was raised by Mr. Wellhouse in 1890. That year his orchards yielded eighty thousand bushels and he received \$52,000 for his crop. He keeps a complete record of his fruit production each year, and from it he figures that the average profit per bushel for apples during the past twenty years has been twenty-eight cents. During that period the apple crop has averaged about fifty bushels to the acre per year.

In recent years Mr. Wellhouse has sold his crop on the trees, Cold-storage con-cerns have become extensive apple buyers. They simply buy up the crop, and pay all expenses in picking it. In the case of Mr. Wellhouse he usually agrees to superintend the gathering of the crop. He has another object in doing so outside of getting paid for it. He watches the pickers, and prevents them from damaging the trees. Apple pickers could by carelessness ruin an orchard in one season, but they will never ruin the Wellhouse orchards. An apple picker who will not take pains and protect the trees soon gets his walking papers. Mr. Well-house makes that one of the conditions of the contract when he sells his crop.

A New York firm has contracted for the apples in the Wellhouse orchards this year. An army of men are now at work picking and packing the fruit in barrels for shipment. It will take a month to complete the

A better idea of the extent of the Wellhouse orchards can be obtained when it is stated that it will require one hundred freight cars to transport this year's crop

Next to the Wellhouse orchards in extent comes Gov. E. N. Morrill's orchard in Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties. It contains eight hundred acres. Governor Mor rill bought it several years ago as an investment, and it has proved a great money maker. It even beats his bank stock at Hiawatha as a dividend payer, and this is saying much when it is taken into con-sideration that the Morrill bank is probably the best one in Kansas. Governor Morrill has also sold his crop on the trees. He handles his orchard on the Wellhouse plan.

Secretary C. M. Goodnow, of the Westfield (Mass.,) Association, informs us that the following classes have filled for their two weeks meeting and are scheduled in the following order: Oct. 21, 2.12 pace, 2.20 was continually making some experiments. trot. Oct. 22, 3.00 trot, 2.20 pace, 3.00 He gained much knowledge in this way. Pace. Oct. 23, 2.15 pace, 2.23 trot, 2.18 pace. Oct. 24, free-for-all, 2.18 trot. Oct. 25, 2.23 pace, 2.25 trot. Oct 28, 2.12 pace, 3.00 trot. Oct. 29, 2.17 pace, 2.19 trot, 3.00 pace. Oct. 30, 2.15 pace, free-for-all and 2.22 trot. Oct. 31, 2.19 pace, 2.17 trot, 2.22 2ace. Nov 1, 2.26 trot, 2.27 pace.

HOW IS YOUR ROOF. Free Text-Book on Roofs, Roofing and Roof Construction Waiting for You, if Your Roof is Not What You Wish.

Whether you are roofless-and ambitiousr sodden with a wealth of roofs-or if you rent house and are exposed to the terrible alternative of paying for the mending or going about American Tin Plate Company is giving away.

It is the only book of its kind ever printed for free distribution. It is possible to buy its several ber of standard books and would cost a pretty

penny, as the saying goes.

This book is entitled "Under an M F Roof." It traces the history of roof making, suggests the name and use of the best of all roofing, tells how and why American makers produce most of the roof coverings of this old globe, and scores of things every house owner or prospective builder should know. Chief among these features are ple but exact directions for constructing a tin roof that will last half a century, directions for painting, and several tables showing how many sheets of tin it will take to cover any roof.

The cover of the book is in colors and shows a view of an angle roof on a brick house on one a flat roof on a frame house on the reverse. It is a very handsome and very useful book. A copy will be sent any one that writes to W. C. Cronemeyer, agent American Tin Plate Company, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood Farm Milk Fever Cure is saving the lives of valuable cows. Write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., proprietors.

Autumn Weddings.

In the Glass Department will be seen the newest designs of Cut Crystal Ware in separate pieces also in full table services; pieces made to order to match old sets.

In the Art Pottery Rooms, 3d floor, are choice specimens of Brica-Brac, adapted to bridal gifts and to interior decoration.

In the Dinner Set Dep't is an extensive exhibit of all grades, from the ordinary to the most valuable China Services imported, in sets or parts of sets as desired.

In the Lamp Dep't are the newest and best examples of both choice Pottery and Metal Lamps from \$3 up to \$75 each.

Jardinieres --- Umbrella Holders ---Flower Vases --- Chocolate Sets ---Entree Sets -- Fish Sets -- Large Palm Pots --- Rare Odd Pitchers --new designs with philosophic mottoes - Toilet Sets, Cuspadores, etc.

Inspection Invited.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co. CHINA---GLASS---LAMPS,

6@71 61@61 3@41

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Oct. 16, 1901.

Shotes Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals

This week. 3545 7,502 135 21,506 1652 Last week. 4161 9,753 180 20,725 2027 Prices on Northern Cattle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of

ide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.00, \$6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; hird quality, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, 7.00 @ 7.75; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00 @ 50. Western steers, 44@64c.
Cows AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality,

\$20.00@38.00; extra, \$40.00@48.00; faney milch cows, \$50.00@65.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00@27.00. STORES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearlings, \$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-

SHEEP-Per pound, live weight, 21@3e; extra, 4 det; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@ 1.75; lambs, 3\ a5\c. FAT Hogs-Per pound, 68 @63c, live weight. hotes, wholesale —; retail, \$2.25@8.00; country-ressed hogs, \$@8\ftarrow\$e.

ressed nogs, 82-92. VEAL CALVES—31/261/2 P lb. HIDES—Brighton—61/27c P lb; country lots, 6

CALF SKINS-75c@\$1.50; dairy skins, 40@60c.

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses Watertown . . 1621 Brighton 1924 5647 2,776 1088 1855 18,730 564 Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep.

Massachusetts.

J S Henry 33 W A Bardwell 18

Walker

Western. At Brighton

F E Keegan

At Brighton.
J S Henry 26
J T Molloy 26
Canada.
At Watertown.
J A Hathaway 250 Maine. At Brighton A Berry 25 M Lowe 18 W Wormwell 10 E Chapman arris & Fel-At N E D M & Wool NEDM & Wool Kilby & Gould hompson & Hanson 18 M D Holt & Son 19 E R Foye 7 Howe & Shirley 19

New York.
At Brighton.
G N Smith 21
At Watertown.
D Fisher 20 New Hampshire. At Brighton. W Brown At NEDM& Wool O H Forbush W F Dennen G Young Co. A F Jones & Co 82 W Gordon 12 W F Democ G Young 2 At Brighton. 14 J S Henry 54 H A Gilmore 15 Scattering 80 C D Lewis 9 E E Mills 20 Swain Ed Sargent S Peavey

At Watertown. Breck & Wood 70 W F Wallace 100 Vermont.

At Watertown. At Brighton.
A Davis
P McIntire 25
Swift & Co 544
Morris Beef Co 476
S S Learned 92
Sturte vant &
Haley 80
At N E D M & Wool A Williamson and others Fred Savage & O Divoll 112 10 Co.
A Ricker 101 80
G Flanders 11
S Atwood 20 2
Flandam 6 41 M G Flanders F S Atwood W A Farnham

SO CO. NEDM& Wool 2 Co 41 Swift & Co 20 1 At Watertown. 15 300 J A Hathaway 227 400

Export Traffic.

The English market on live cattle has shown weakness during the past week, with a decline on best grades of \(\frac{1}{2}\)c, d. w., and on more inferior on best grades of 40, d. w., and grades to p ib, the, range being 11½ a134c. d. w., good prices being paid for such cattle as our exporters send over. The week's shipment's 2075 cattle, 1652 sheep and 19 horses, of which number Shipments and destinations: On steamer Phila-

12

delphian, for Liverpool, 599 cattle by Swift & Co. 19 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Anglian, for London, 237 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 240 cattle and 503 sheep by Swift & Co.; on steamer Cattle and 30 sneep by Switck Copy, of Switch and 30 sneep by Titonia, for Liverpool, 275 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 21 State and 249 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Sachem, for Liverpool, 46 State and 400 Canada sheep by J. A. Hathaway, 749 sheep by Swift & Co.

Horse Business.

The market shows less activity at most of the sale stables during the past week. A slow demand for anything not strictly of good quality. A Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stables sales were ood, having 7 cars of good business horses a sold excepting one, at \$100@220. A good auction sale on Wednesday; sold nearby horses at \$10.0425. Lumbermen are beginning to buy At A. W. Davis' Northampton-street sale stable a demand for speed, gentlemen's drivers, family and saddle horses at \$500 down to \$100. At I H. Brockway's sale stable 4 carloads on sale, solo of them 60 head; private sales better than a auction. Big horses sold well at \$150@250. At Welch & Hall Co.'s sale stable 3 loads; sales somewhat quiet; sold 2 pairs of 1600-lb horses at \$800, 3 single horses, of 1500 fbs, at \$185 each At Moses Colman & Sons driving horses sold quicker at firmer prices, with a demand for po

Union Yards, Watertown.

The market for beef cattle has not materially changed here, although stronger prices are paid West. Many of the cattle from the North were somewhat inferior in quality, with some fairl well fatted. The Western were of good quality for home and foreign trade. W. F. Wallace sold 6 beef cows, of 5490 fbs, at 3½c; several oxen (slim), of 1100 a 1500 fbs, at 2½@3½c; 1 bull, of 1080 lies, at 3½c; 1 cow, 2½c. G. Young sold 2 beef cows, of 720@770 hs, at 2½@3½c. J. A. Hathaway sold 25 steers, of 1600 fbs, at 64c; 25 do., of 1575 fbs, at 6c; 80, of 1550 fbs, at 54c; 15, of 152 fbs, at 54c;

Milch Cows.

in fair demand, with good number of fancy vs by W. F. Wallace, 47 at \$42.50@55; common fair cows, \$25a40.

Fat Hogs. Western hogs rule le lower, at 6 g 6 e, l. w;

al hogs, 8u8le, d. w. Sheep Houses.

This is a light week, but will come heavier next, pply principally from Canada and the West. In market for the latter is stronger by the on st grades, that cost here, sheep at \$2.30@4.30 P ths, and lambs \$3.30@5.30 P 100 lbs. Country iks worth no more than last week.

Venl Calves.

Butchers were not paying high prices. No other than last week. A fair supply, but gend quality somewhat inferior with some setions at 64@64c. Sales largely at 4@64c. Live Poultry.

ome fine pullets from Vermont and New York ling at 55@65c each. General mixed lots to

at 9a9le D tb. Droves of Venl Calves. laine-P. A. Berry, 25; H. M. Lowe, 40; E. E. man, 6; Harris & Fellows, 100; Kilby & M. D. Holt & Son, 40; E. R. Foye, 4; Howe &

w Hampshire-G. W. Brown, 4; J. H. Neal A. F. Jones & Co., 78; Ed. Sargent, 60; G. S. vey, 10; T. Shay, 26; Breck & Wood, 70; W. F.

ermont-A. Williamson and others, 93; Fred age, 70; W. G. Townsend, 7; Tinker & Foss, W. A. Ricker, 150; M. G. Flanders, 44; F. S. 90d, 30; W. A. Farnham, 45; B. Ricker, 16; Ricker, 100; J. S. Henry, 36; J. T. Molloy, 20. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 123; W. A. Bard-

Farm Kobalt, 14 fbs. 12 december 10 Steers and cows all weights.

Solid colored bull. Dropped Aug. 11, 1901. Sire, Torono, 4 files, south, light green saited. Steers and cows all weights.

Steers and cows all weights.

Steers and cows all weights.

Bulls.

Hides and Pelts with the surface of the surface o

well, 26; O. H. Forbush, 5; W. F. Dennen, 2; H A. Gilmore, 19; scattering, 150; C. D. Lewis, 2; E. E. Mills, 10; D. A. Walker, 4; F. E. Keegan, 12. New York—G. N. Smith, 13; D. Fisher, 17.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1924 cattle, 1855 sheep, 18,730 hogs, 564 calves, 120 horses; from West, 1292 cattle, 18,600 hogs, 120 horses; Maine, 260 cattle, 350 sheep, 72 hogs, 288 calves; New Hampshire, 97 cattle, 7 calves. Vermont, 52 cattle, 4 hogs, 20 calves; Massachusetts, 202 cattle, 54 hogs, 234 calves; New York, 21 cattle, 13 calves; Canada, 1505 sheep.

Tuesday—The call for beef cattle is fair, but not active. Butchers filled up without much difficulty, and market prices compared favorably with last week. Plenty of low grades for that sort of trade, and the Western steers were all right for any butcher. Not a heavy supply of beef cattle from the East. W. G. Brown had in some fine Western-bred steers, that have recently been fed in New Hampshire, a fancy lot, of 1460 fbs, at 54c. F. E. Keegan, 3 beef cows, 1000 lbs, at 3½c, 1 at 3½c, 3 at \$2.30; E. E. Mills, 13 cows (slim), of 870 lbs, at \$2.10. P. A. Berry, 2 cattle, of 2950 lbs, at 4½c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

With a good clearance last Wednesday, the market opened under favorable circums lators were not backward in laying in a supply for Wednesday's trade. A good number of especially fine new mileh cows and springers were offered and prices of last week were generally sustained. F. W. Wormwell sold 10 cows from \$30@50. Among the best were a lot of 17 mileh cows by W. G. Brown of New Hampshire, taken by H. A. Gilmore for directed. The correct TALLOW—Brighton, 4@5c \(\psi\) b; country lots, 2\(\psi\) taken by H. A. Gilmore for disposal. The cream of New Hampshire they were and attracted much attention. J. S. Henry sold some of his best at about \$55, a few a shade higher down to

Venl Culves.

Fair disposals, but no improvement in prices. The supply filled the requirements. Prices, 4@ 164e Ph. Howe & Shirley, 11 calves, 120 fbs, at 34c. E. R. Foye, 8 calves, of 120 fbs, at 64c. P. A. Berry, 15 calves, 120 fbs, 64c. J. F. Molloy, 18

calves, 120 lbs, at 64c. Late Arrivals and Sales. Wednesday—A fair feeling was noticed in the selling of milch cows. Buyers seemed more numerous and prices generally sustained. The more valuable cows found the most ready sale, and dealers had but little difficulty in closing out.

Co At Brighton.

W N Chambertin 1505

New York.

New York.

Society Section 20 dealers had but little dimentity in crossing out. Libby Bros. had some 30 herd, selling from \$24\tilde{a}\$
54. J. S. Henry, 2 fancy cows, \$60 each; 5 cows, \$50\tilde{a}\$52; 8 cows at \$40\tilde{a}\$47, down to \$35. Myer Abrams sold 3 beef cows, of 1050 fbs, at 34c. Market showed strength. O H. Forbush, of late sales, 3 cows, 750 fbs, at \$2.65; 1, of 1220 fbs, at \$c, saies, 3 cows, 50 fbs, at \$2.60; 1, of 1220 fbs, at 3c, with sales from 2.3c. J. Molloy sold 2 extra cows, \$85 the pair, with sales at \$35.645. D. Fisher, 11 mileh cows, from \$38.655. G. N. Smith, 6 cows, \$35.655. W. Scollans, 2 cows, \$55 each. A lot of 3 for \$165, and 3 for \$145.

Store Pigs. Moderate sales, with young lots at \$2.50@ shotes, \$5.08.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Whelesale Date

Wholesale Prices.
Poultry, Fresh Killed.
Northern and Eastern—
Chickens, choice spring 16@1
Chickens, fair to good 10a
Chickens, broilers 14a
Spring ducks 13a
Fowls, extra choice
" fair to good 10@1
Pigeons, tame, p doz
Western iced or frozen-
Turkeys, com. to good, old 9@1
" young 9a1
" young 9@1 Chickens, choice spring 9@1
Fowls, good to choice 9u
Old Cocks 7@
Live Poultry.
Fowls P tb
Roosters P tb
Roosters P fb. 5a Spring chickens, P fb. 8a
Butter.
NOTE-Assorted sizes quoted below include

30, 30 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes....
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs...
Western, asst. spruce tubs...
Western, large ash tubs...
Creamery, northern firsts...
Creamery, western firsts...
Creamery, seconds.
 Creamery, western firsts.
 20a

 Creamery, seconds.
 17a19

 Creamery, eastern.
 17a21

 Dairy, V. t. extra.
 19a

 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
 17a18

 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
 15a16

 West. imitation creamery, small tubs extra 15a15
 14a15

 " imitation creamery seconds.
 13a

 " ladle firsts and extras.
 13a44

 Renovated.
 14a19
 Renovated
Boxes—
Extra northern creamery

_	Extra northern creamery	zza
t	Extra western creamery2	11a
e	Extra dairy	20a
II	Common to good	16a 19
n	Trunk butter in 1 or 1-th prints	
	Extra northern creamery	$22\bar{a}$
t	Extra northern dairy	21@
	Common to good	16 a 20
e	Extra Western creamery2	1½ a
y	Cheese.	
	New York, twins, extra new P fb1	$0 \mid a$
d	" " firsts # tb	9 a 10
t	" " seconds	71 0 81
t	Vt. twins extra P lb	0] a 10
8	" firsts P tb	9a10
t		74 @ 84
	New Ohio Flats, extra	81 (49)
	Western twins, extra	10a 104
i	Western, fair to good	9@10
-	Eggs.	
	Nearby and Cape fancy, p doz	28 a
	Eastern choice fresh	22 a
7	Eastern fair to good	17 a 20
	Michigan fancy fresh	21 a
ı	Vt. and N. H. choice fresh	22 a
3	Western fair to good	7@19
y	Western selected, fresh	200
y	Refrigerator	10@174
i	Petatoes.	
1	Aroostook Hebron, 19 bu	58 a 62

Albostook, Hebron, P. bu	58 a 62
" Rose, P bu " Green Mountain, P bu	60 a 63
" Green Mountain, p bu	000,00
Green Vegetables.	
Beets, P bu	40 a 50
Cabbage, native, p bbl	40 a 50
Carrots, P bu	40 a
Parsnips	60 a 75
Lettuce. D small box	25 a 40
Green corn D box	70 a 1 00
Cucumbers, \$\psi\$ 100	5 00@6 00
Onions, Western Mass, P bbl	2 50 a 2 75
" Natives, D Du	90 (4) 1 00
Parsley D bu	20 a 25
Radishes, D box	40 a 50
Squash, Hubbard, D ton	5 00 a
Squash, new, white, \$\mathcal{D}\$ 100	300a
New Marrow, D bbl	1 25 a 1 50
Turban, 1) ton40	100a45 00
Ray State D ton	00 a 35 00
Shell beans, p bu. Lima "Sieva "	1 50 a 1 75
Lima " "	1 25@1 50
Sieva " "	1 25a 1 50
String beans, native, Dushel	30 a 1 00
Spinach, native, P box	121 0 15
Turnins, flat, D box	40 a
Turning vellow, D bbl	80 a 1 00
Tomatoes, native, p bush	75@1 25
Domestic Green Fruit.	
Apples, Alexander, 19 bbl	3 00@3 75
Pippin, D bbl	2 00 a 3 00

Niewa # # 1 25@1
String beans native to bushet
Spinach, native, D box 124 a 18
Turnins, flat, D box
Turnips, vellow, D bbl 80@1
Tomatoes, native, p bush 75@1
Domestic Green Fruit.
Apples, Alexander, P bbl 3 00@3
Pippin, P bbl 2 00@3
" Twenty-ounce 2 50@3
" Ben Davis 3 00@3
" Baldwins No.1 3 00@3
" Greening, No. 1 3 00 a 3
" Snow and Wealthy 2 50@3
" Maine Harvey, P bbl 3 00@3
" Porters, p bbl
" Gravenstein, P bbl 3 50@4
" Pound Sweet 2 50@3
" Baldwin and Greening, No. 2 2 25@2
" Other No. 2
Pears, Seckel, P bush 100@2
" Bartlett, p bush 1 50@21
" Bose, + bush 150@?
" Anjou, p bush 1 00@1
" Cooking, p bush 40@50
Cooking, P Dush
Quinces, P bbl
" Michigan, P bu. basket 1 00@1
Others
" Catawba Galarada tanay 1 750
Muskmelons, P crate, Colorado fancy. 1 75@
Hides and Pelts.

Pea seconds
Pea N. Y. and Vt., small, H. P.
Pea Cal. small white
Pea foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked
Mediums, screened
Mediums, foreign 2 50@ 2 50@ 2 60@3 70 2 00@2 10 2 15@ 2 00@2 10 2 00@ 2 85@2 90 beans dried, P fb. Hay and Straw. Straw, pri .11 00@12 00 FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$3.85@4.50. Spring, clear and straight, \$3.00@3.50. Winter patents, \$3.75@4.25. Winter, clear and straight, \$3.25@4.00. Corn Meal.—The market is steady at \$1 25@ 127 \(\psi\) bag, and \$2 75@2 80 \(\psi\) bbl; granulated \$3 35 @ 3 50 \(\psi\) bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 75@4 00 P bbl. Ont Meal.—Quoted firm, \$4 55@4 75 P bbl. for rolled, and \$4 95@5 15 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 00@ Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2, yellow, spot, 66c. No. 3, yellow, 65%. Onts.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 45½@46c. No. 2 clipped white, 43c½. No. 3 clipped, white, 43c. No. 3 cupped, white, 43c.

Willfeed.—The market is weak for all kinds. Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$19 75.

Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$22 00@22 50.

Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$18 15.

Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$19 00.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 00.

Evaporated, choice..... Evaporated, prime..... Sun-dried, as to quality.

Timothy, p bu., Western, choice.

Beans.

Pea marrow, choice, H. P ...

	THE	WOOL	MARKET.	
Unwash	ed fleece.	fine, Mie	chigau	161@17
66	**	" Ohi	0	18 a 19
44	" 1-	blood "		20a 21
6.6	46 8	blood "		20/021
66	" 1	blood "		(a.19
Fine dela				
	Mich	ıgan		26@
Washed	fleece			. 20a 26

Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruli

Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 60@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c.

State grades, 6-rowed, 65@72c.

State, 2-rowed, 62@67c. Western grades, 70@75c.

BLACK SPOT ON PEACH.-C. H. N., Winchester, Mass.: The description given of your peaches corresponds very closely with that of the fungous disease known as black spot, though you do not mention one feature of that disease as described, which is that it usually attacks one side of the peach more than the other. But this and the fruit rot are caused by fungus and not by insect stings, and while the germs differ they are so much alike that the same treatment will do for either. As the trees affected often fail to set ruit, they should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture half strength, four pounds sulphate of copper, four pounds of fresh, unslacked lime to one hundred gallons of water, as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Again, about two months later, and if thought necessary again a month later. At the Maryland station they found little more benefit from three sprayings than from two, but as it not only checks these diseases but scab and leaf curl, we would advise the three, using only three pounds of copper sulphate the second time, and two the third. Similar treatment is advised for plums, while for pear and apple the mixture may be made twice as strong, or the same amount in fifty gallons of water. At the strength above given it may burn belos in the follows of the nearly but it is not holes in the foliage of the peach, but it is not noticed that this is bad enough to do any damage to the tree or fruit.

VICTORY OUT OF DEFRAT.

The Holly Standard, N. Y., tells us of a farmer who plowed up twenty-two acres of wheat be-cause of the Hessian fly, planted it to beans, and has a yield of twenty-five bushels per acre. crop of thirty bushels of wheat per acre. Others have found consolation in devoting the wheat ages. This is better than grumbling at bad luck and not trying to find a remedy for it

COWS IN PASTURE.

After the first of O3tober as the nights begin to grow cold, both cows and young stock will be better in the stable nights than in the yards or pastures, and as soon as the frost has killed the grass on the hillsides they will do better out of the pasture than in it days as wells as nights. There is but little nourishment in frost-bitten gra-s, and to keep the cattle in it takes the flesh off their bones and the fat out of the milk. Even those who will not acknowledge good feeding can add any butter fat to the milk, do own that a short supply of food or the subsisting on food that has little nutrition in it, like bog grass or frost-bitten fodder, will take the fat out of it. They seem to see no lack of consistency in these statements. The cold night air, if the cattle are not stabled before November, will give them a sharper appetite, and they will need either more food or better food, but they will not gain in flesh or milk because of it. It must be used up to keep up the natural heat of the system, and if the food is lessened in quantity or poorer in quality, as it is at this season, both the flesh and the milk production must shrink.

VALUES OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY. It is said that timothy of good quality contains a ittle more than a half-pound, or fourteen-twentyfifths of a pound of nitrogenous matter in twentyfive pounds. Good clover hay has two pounds in twenty, or 2½ in twenty-five, and lucerne has 2 1-5 in twenty pounds. This explains why clover is so much better for milk production or for fattening stock than timothy hay. Mr. J. S. Woodward claims that barley straw is better than timothy for feeding to sheep, but he probably means barley cut, as all grains should be while yet in the "dough," or soft enough to be crushed up between the thumb and finger. We do not put a very high value on straw, corn stover or hay any kind that has been allowed to stand un-til the seed is fully ripe before it is cut. Chemists may tell us that only the water has dried ou of it, but the natural juice of a plant is not the same thing as the water from the well or brook We never saw the chemist who could make slice of good apple or peach by adding water to the evaporated fruit, although we own that the fruit dried quickly in the evaporator does not undergo the same change as it used to under the old process of drying in the sun. And dried beef will not make a good beefsteak by soaking it in THE POLLED JERSEY COW

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in comparing the merits of the pure-bred stock at the Pan-American Exposition, has this to say about the Polled Jerseys: "The difference be tween the normal Jerseys and the abnorma Polled Jerseys during ten weeks shows a difference of \$18.80 in favor of the former Though horns do not yield milk, the loss of vitality by dishorning in the dairy curtails its relative production. These figures tell seriously against dishorning, for if ten weeks show that there is a loss of \$18.80, this would make \$90.24 in forty-eight weeks, the period a first-class cow should give milk." He evidently labors under the idea that the Polled Jerseys have been under the idea that the Polled Jerseys have been through the dehorning process, but as we pointed out a short time ago, they are bred without horns, and we suppose them to have a remote cross from the Polled Norfolk or Red Polled cattle of England, which is a sort of general-purpose breed, giving pretty good milk and making pretty

good beef, but not equal to the special-purpose breeds for either. Thus his argument against dehorning fails to the ground, for a dehorned Jersey would produce more butter at less cost than a Polled Jersey that never had a horn to

THICKLY SOWN SILO COPN The Maine Farmer says that some are still planting Southern corn for their silos, and plant it thickly as was the custom when the silo was first used. Either their practice is all wrong all teaching is an error. "While a great bulk of fodder is thus secured it is very deficient in nutriof fodder is thus secured it is very deficient in nutritive material," says the editor. We are not so
sure of that, and if it is true, may not the increase
in amount of succulent fodder more than equal
the loss in nutritive material? May not the lost
nutrition, whether protein or carbonaceous
material, be bought in concentrated foods
as bran, forn, gluten, linseed or cottonseed
meal at a cost that will be less than to
grow it in the field by thinner planting of
smaller corn? Has not the judgment of the practical farmer often proved better than that of the
scientific man whose opinions were formed in the scientific man whose opinions were formed in the laboratory instead of from actual tests? We do not like to combat the opinions of the professors who can show their diplomas as Bachelors of Science and all the rest, unless we have evidence to sustain our side, but when we have we would yield to none of them, because we have known too many of them to be mistaken, and when a practical feeder of stock places his judgment against theirs, we are not likely to give our verdict for them because of the titles that they are applied to me. entitled to use. THE POTATO CROP.

The statistics of the potato crop in the United States for the past ten years show an animal average of about two hundred million bushels. Last year the crop was estimated at 210,927,000 bushels, and the crop of 1895 was called the largest of any on record, or 297,237,000 bushels. This year it is reckoned at one hundred million bushels less than last year. We think the shrinkage will be much less than that, but if not the advance in prices will make it about as profitable as the great crop of 1895, when many remained unsold in the spring or were fed to the animals, for which they were worth about five cents a bushel. Our exchanges report the crop more than fifty per cent. of the usual amount, and more frequently sixty to eighty per cent.. while the crop on the Pacific coast is called above the average. But if we have a short supply a large average. But if we have a short supply a large part of the British Provinces have a good crop, and Ireland, Scotland and Germany have large crops, so that we can get potatoes enough. The importation may be larger than usual, but we would not like to buy many at present rates, and pay the duty when they landed. But while we can secure supplies from these countries we need fear no tamine for lack of potatoes, and those who have to sell may find about as much profit in short crops and high prices as in handling a large crop at low prices

POTASH FERTILIZERS. Waldo F. Brown writes for the Weekly Gazette, Cincinnati, that the office of potash as plant food is to help form the starch, and such crops as corn and potatoes, which contain large amount of starch, need more potash than those that have but little starch. Light, sandy and peaty soils need it more than clayey soils. The muriate gives

a good quality of potatoes on light soils, but on heavy clay the sulphate produces the better quality. If used freely on garden crops it should not come in direct contact with the seed, as it may prove too caustic, but the amount in the fertilizers usually sown with wheat will do no damage. He has this to say about certain fertilizing material that may produce good results at com-paratively small cost: "Among the waste material which furnishes potash to the soil, tobacco stems and dust are valuable, and, as they contain also nitrogen and some phosphoric acid, they are very nearly a complete fertilizer. One ton of to-baceo stems of good quality contains nitrogen equivalent to five hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, and potash equal to two hundred pounds of sulphate of potash. As this material can often be bought at the tobacco factories at from \$3 to \$5 per ton, it is a cheap fertilizer. There is a green sand marl found in New Jersey and southeastern Virginia which contains a large percentage of potash and some phosphoric acid, and, while it is slow in its action, it is permanent. Prof. W. F. Massey tells of a farm in Virginia which had an application of four hundred bushels to the acre forty years ago, and was made permanently pro-ductive by it and has needed no application of

MEAT AND TUBERCULOSIS. We take the following extracts from the Farm and Home, published in London, England. They are interesting as showing that the liberal use of cooked meats does not increase the ten dency to consumption. Extracts from Practitioner, June, 1898, quoting Dr. Arthur Ransome's "Researches on Tuberculosis," 1867-1895: "Grouping all forms of tuberculosis together,

may be concluded that an enormous decrease in the disease has taken place; a decrease that Box 2314, Bo means the saving of at least seventy-five thousand lives every year in the present population of England and Wales—three-quarters of a million of persons within the last decade." Extract from Harben lecture (delivered by Sir R. Thorne on Nov. 13, 1898), taken from Journal of Sanitary Institute, January, 1900: "... Thus, by aid of diagrams, he showed that, whereas tuberculosis in all its forms caused a death rate of 3483 per million living at all ages, in 1851-60, the rate for 1891-95 was only 2122, or a reduction of 39.1 per cent.; and he further pointed out that the reduction at all ages, varying from ten to thirty-five years of age, had been as high as from forty-four to fifty-three per cent. Taking phthisis, it was shown by means of tables that the corresponding reduction had been even greater. At all ages it reached 45.4 per cent, and at certain age periods, when life was most remunerative and most valuable to the State, there has been reductions ranging from fifty-seven per cent. to over sixty per cent. In other words, more than half the lives formerly sacrificed to this disease had been saved.' From the Board of Agricultnad been saved. From the Board of Agicaloure Returns, 1896, Introduction page 41, we learn that the consumption of meat per head of population in the period 1876 eighty averaged 112 pounds per head. From the same official returns for 1897, Introduction page 33, we learn that the consumption per unit of population had increased to 131 pounds, of which forty-one per cent. was foreign and fifty-nine per cent. home grown."

Rabbits, Poultry, Eggs, Fish, Oysters and Lobsters, and Other **Country Produce Wanted.** ANY QUANTITY WEEKLY.

Good Prices Paid for Good Quality. MACLAREN & CO., Fish, Poultry. Egg Merchants and Produce Importer 63 King St., S.S., GLASGOW, Scotland

FOR BEAUTY IN HORSES USE GLOSSERINE.

nser that removes all dirt, dandruff and any foreign particles without the slightest injury. Bathing and shampooing is strengthening and Bathing and shampooing is strengthening and delightful. Produces a slick appearance.



For driving, saddle or working horses it has no superior. Slight eruptions are apt to inconvenience an animal. Use Glosserine on all such It makes them well, strong and active. Sample for the asking. For sale at your dealers, or

WALNUT BIDGE FARMS CO., Besten, Mass

GILLESPIE'S BLANKET MUZZLE.

Patented Aug. 4, 1891.
Never becomes foul; cleans itself. Prevents horses from chewing and tearing their blankets. Sold by all saddlery dealers, \$2.00 Each.
Write for circular. HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

uelding for Sale.

High-class bay gelding, 15.3, 1100 pounds. Very handsbme, great driver, and can win first in any show ring in Canada to buggy. For price and full particulars write

SADDLE HORSES of both classes FOR SALE. Viz., the walk, trot and canter and the Kentucky gaited horse. GEO. L. CLARK, 222 E. Main St., Meriden, Ct.

FOR SALE.

Dark bay filly (4), sired by Emperor Wilkes; dam, Velzora, by Charlie Wilkes. This is a very handsome and clever mare, safe for a woman to drive and has shown a quarter in 35 seconds. Dark brown mare (6), pacer, has shown quarters in 32 seconds, full mile in 2.18, is a great prospect for next year.

G. H. WARE, 3567 Washington St., Forest Hills, Boston, Mass

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also fielp or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

WANTED—To hire farm with stock and tools complete, by practical and responsible party. Address T., P.O. Box 2314.

DLEASE READ THIS—A nine-acre farm, 1½ story house, six rooms. Barn 24x30. Never falling, running spring water. Abundance of fruit. Nice trut brook. On stage road. Price, \$300, \$100 down. H. N. GUNN, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—A practical working farmer, married, who can take hold of 35 acres of arable land and raise hay and other crops, look after cattle and manage the same for joint account. House conveniences all ready, land now tilled for hay, suitable for development into paying dairy; am willing to pay salary to good manager not afraid of work. Address with experience and credentials BOX 165, Rowayton, Ct.

WANTED—Married man to take charge of farm must be fully capable to take care of stock an good with horses. Address. with references, S. J RENTER, Westerly, R. I.

WANTED—Married man with experience to work on farm. Must be good milker and teamster. Tene-ment, four rooms. Preference to nearest. FRANK COBURN, Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED—A respectable girl for cooking, washing and froning. Private family of five persons. Wages \$5 per week. JOHN D. HASS, Box 146, West Stockbridge, Mass.

WANTED—Married man on farm, good milker, no liquot or smoking, wife to work a little, tenement, reference. No children. D. E. TAYLOR, Dudley, Masa. WANTED—A married man who understands the care of steam and the raising of vegetables under glass. C. E. CALDWELL, 564 Cabot street, Beverly,

WANTED—American woman to assist housekeeper on small farm near large town. Light work, good home. BOX 176, Easthampton, Mass.

WANTED—Now until first of April, boy 15 to 17. Good milker. State wages wanted. M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot, Mass.

WANTED—A married man who understands the care of cows and general farm work. C. E. CALDWELL, 564 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass. WANTED-Young man on a milk farm; must be neat, temperate, no tobacco and a good milker. References required. BOX 386, Westerly, R. I.

WANTED—Dairymaid, willing to assist in house. Address DAIRYMAN, care Howard & Morrow. Pittsfield, Mass. WANTED—Reliable single man on farm, good infiker. State wages. FRED D. BRIDGMAN, Westhampton, Mass.

WANTED-Temperate, capable single man for horses and garden. HOLLISTER SAGE, South Britain, Ct.

WANTED-Two good choppers for winter. F. A. SHUMWAY, Williamsburg, Mass.

OR SALE-Retail milk route of some sixty customers in suburbs of Boston. Address G. H. W., WANTED—Good, steady man, Protestant, to work on farm. Must be first-class milker and team-ster; wife to take care of boarders. Must be strictly temperate. State age and wages, with house found. Address, SUPERINTENDENT, Oak Hill Farm, Peabody, Mass.

UST a Gen! 160 acres, one-story house of five rooms, 30x50 foot baru, 2000 sugar trees and the tools to work them. Smooth fields, nice pastures, 100 M feet of timber. Good, strong, deep loam. This farm should bring \$1500, but to close it out we will take \$700. Come and look it over. If you do not find it as we represent it in every particular we will pay your fare here and back. Address GUNN & CO., Grange Block, Brattleboro, Vt.

AMMOTH Light Brahmas, le to 14 pounds at ma-turity. Great winter layers. K. S. HAWK, Mechanicsburg, O.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J. R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudour Co., Va.

TALLIONS For Sale—One black Percheron, 4 years old, unsurpassed for style and action; 1 Shire 7 years old, a grand individual and breeder; sire, Wenona Albert, Also I high-grade Shire yearling. J. H. RICHERT, Mendota, Ill.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

OXFORD Down and Cotswolds kept on separate farms 20 miles apart. Rams and ewes of each breed for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

IRST-CLASS imported German coach horse for sale at a bargain. Black, wt. 1450 fbs. extra good bone, style, action and disposition. Stood here eight seasons, and is a very strong breeder. Call or address M. E. HARMON, Carthage, S. Dak. SHORTHORN bulls for sale. Write J. M. STEWARD & SON, Canal Winchester, O., for prices.

OR SALE—Thirty-four high-grade Shorthorn red helfers with calves, and springers \$38. J. M. VIMONT & SON, Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky.

SHORTHORNS, Poland Chinas, extra fine Scotch topped bulls ready for service at bargain prices. D. J. GREEN, Renrock, Noble Co., O. WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls, cows and heifers of all ages for sale at all times. W I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 lbs, by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ckls. and Poland-China swine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill. OLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

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arrel gun, rifle or bicycle or anything in the try line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct. DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Modena. Pa.

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FOR SALE.

WELL-BRED AND HANDSOME STALLION He is MALCOLM THAYER, and is recorded and registered No. 34478. Trial at two years 2 27 He is by Arion (2073); dam, Bessie Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; second dam, Carrie T., by Almont 33; third dam, Maud, by Abdallah 15. Maud was dam of one in the list. Fourth dam by Robert Bruce, thoroughbred son of Clinton.

Malcolm Thayer is handsome as a picture. He is safe and sound, and fearlage of parthire.

is safe and sound and fearless of anything we have ever seen on the streets or roads of Boston. He is sold for no fault. Can be seen and driven by intending buyer. Owner can be referred to.
To see the horse apply to Mr. John Conley. stable of Stevens & Conley, 2442 Washington Boston Highlands.

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Mention this paper MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, lows.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEN:
RESPECTFULLY represents WILLIAM A. MERRICK of Townsend, in said County, and MARY J. MERRICK his wife, that they are of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and are desirous of adopting Ruth Snow and Ruby Snow of said Townsend, twin daughters of Mary Snow, deceased, formerly of Medway, in the County of Norfolk, single woman, which said children were born in Boston, County of Suffolk, on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1991.
Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt said children, and that their names may be changed to those of Ruth Merrick and Ruby Merrick respectively.

Dated this eleventh day of July, A. D. 1901.
WILLIAM A. MERRICK,
MARY J. MERRICK.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. ON the foregoing petition it is ordered, that the petitioners notify all persons interested in said Ruth Snow and Ruby Snow to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1901, at hine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, by serving them with a copy of said petition and this order seven days before said Court, on if they be not found within this Commonwealth, by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred PROBATE COURT. October, in the year on

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. and one. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN B. JONES, late of Cambridge, in said other persons interested in the estate of JOHN B. JONES, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Mary E. Jones of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifth day of November. A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ANTON BAUMEISTER, late of Medford, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George Heintz of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of October A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give

cause, if any you have, why the Same Shoun no-be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a news-paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this first day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage of Personal Property given to me by I. C. Gates, late of Boston, deceased, dated April 16, 1896, and recorded in the records of Personal Property mortgages in the City of Boston, Book 821, page 134, and for breach of the conditions of the same, will be sold by public auction Monday, 0ct. 12, 1991, at twelve o'clock, M., at the office of the mortg gree, 10 State street, Room 10, all the property in said mortgage consisting of a piano.

GEORGE DEXTER, Mortgagee **PROFITABLE HOMES**

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Our homes.

Courtesy When Traveling.

leave the accustomed surroundings and go a day to self-improvement. Do not let a forth in pursuit of change of scene or a day pass without at least a glimpse at a renewal of exhausted energies. This year, good book. Try to treasure up a bit of more than is usually the case, the vacation season is prolonged far into the autumn, and certainly there is no more enjoyable time for sightseeing than the season when nature dons her most gorgeous robes to do patiently for an audience with her.

Whatever time one may start out to travel, however, there are certain rules which it is necessary to observe if one would receive a due amount of comfort and courtesy en and poetry die out of their lives. route. It is true that gentle manners are not always appreciated, and the retiring person is sometimes at a disadvantage when that their passionate love for poetry, for favors are being distributed, but in the long run courtesy and generous forbearance

Some individuals when away from home indulge in a promiscuous sort of scrambling for the best of everything, which has done much to bring discredit upon tourists in general. Nothing is too remote, or too utterly lost and alone in the world when sacred for their intrusion, and it is surprising to what lengths they will go for a mertrifling advantage. Some who are very punctilious in the observance of the proprieties, when at home, become very careless when traveling.

There can be no greater mistake. One is but, when away from home, he is looked abiding-place.

patriotism than the conduct of self in such manner as to reflect credit upon one's place of birth or residence. Especially when be yond the limits of one's own country should icism is usually freely indulged in, and is sometimes very hard to meet. Homeopathy is not the proper remedy in such cases. Better meet all charges in silence, and prove by dignified demeanor that they are unfounded, except in individual cases for which entire communities are not respon-

Courtesy and geniality smooth away many obstacles when traveling. It is impossible to have everything quite to one's liking. Even at home there is sometimes friction to be overcome, and the wheels of every-day life require constant lubricating How much more, then, when one is amid strange scenes, and with those who are not in complete sympathy.

There is no better method of broadening one's life and sympathies than in occasional travel afar from home, if one maintains a right spirit of tolerance and kindliness. We can always learn something from the customs and practices of other places and people. No one locality has exclusive possession of all the knowledge worth having.

Our own country is so large that the sections is as great as that between those of mantle of charity should be made to cover all alike, and especially should we be mindful of the Scriptural passage which admonishes us to first remove the beam from our own eye, that we may see clearly to remove kindliness are the best possible traveling

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

NEW SHADED SHAWL. [Crocheted.]

would make a beautiful present. This cape, time. or shawl, is made with a new kind of wool obtained in pink and white, blue and white. street. Six skeins only are required for the or mottled effect is obtained. Use a large cedar Edredon hook.

Chain 5, and join round. 1st round—Three chain to stand for a of them. It may be said, by some, that short treble, 1 short treble in ring. (To plants without flowers lack the brightness work short treble, wool over hook once, insert hook in stitch, draw wool through, easily be remedied. With ferns for a basis then through all three stitches on hook at once), (*) 1 chain, 1 short treble in ring and table decoration that it need not be are exercised and the house is kept as clean repeat from (*) till there are 15 short treble alike two days in the week. Today we as it is possible to keep it the health of the (not reckoning the chain), 1 chain, slip can use a spray of heliotrope, or a few clusstitch into hole made by chain at beginning.

2d round-Three chain, 1 short treble under chain in next hole, 1 chain, 1 short treble in same hole, (*) 1 chain, 1 short treble in next hole, 1 chain, 1 short treble in next hole again, 1 chain, 1 short treble into same hole, repeat from (*). The round ends 1 chain, slip stitch into hole made by 3 chain at beginning. There will be eight increases with two spaces between.

There should be 16 spaces.

3d round-Chain 3 as before, 1 short treble into next hole, 1 chain, 1 short treble in same hole, (*) 1 chain, 1 short treble in next, repeat from (*) till you have worked 1 short treble into the next increase in previous round, chain 1, 1 short treble into same hole, and repeat from first (*) in third round to end of round. There will be three spaces

Work every round now on same principle as the third is worked, getting an extra space between increases in each succeeding round. Make 21 rounds.

BORDER. 1st round-Two treble under chain in

every space. (Treble crochet is yarn over needle once

2d round-Four chain, (*) slip 1 chain repeat from (*) until end of round, and join into the 4 chain made at beginning.

shells of 6 treble crochet in each shell of combination with growing plants of the 4 treble, with 1 treble between, continue to most desirable ferns is to be encouraged end of round, joining into the treble crochet for it opens great possibilities in the decoraof previous round. the third round until you have the border 9 be no sameness, no monotony in the ornarounds deep. The last or 11th round is the mentation of the table if these suggestions

Make with shells of 7 treble crochet in each shell of 6 treble crochet, catching the smaller palms may be used effectively as a shell down with a short crochet into the central plant. The Cocos palms are charmtreble crochet of previous round. Make a ing for this purpose, especially Weddelpicot edge on outer edge of last round.

EVA M. NILES.

Keep Growing.

Do not stop studying just because you have been graduated. Do not lay out so much work for yourself—as most graduates Every one travels nowadays. It is the exceptional person of even moderate means resolutely determine, at the very outset, who does not, at some time in each year, that you will devote at least a few minute poetry, a helpful maxim or motto, a little

history, or something else which will exercise the mind so that it will not stagnate. Whatever you do, determine that you will keep out of ruts. You have plenty of exhonor to those who have waited long and amples about you, of men and women who patiently for an audience with her. mination, perhaps, to keep up their studies,

> Many great men, like Darwin, have been suddenly surprised, in their old age, to find music and for works of art, has practically disappeared for lack of exercise.

> Whatever may be your vocation in life, reyou will keep growing; that, when you retire from the active duties of life, you will have something to retire to, and not feel your regular occupation is gone.-Success.

Table Decorations.

The fact that the daily use of flowers on the home table has grown to be almost universal among some classes of the American not only the custodian of one's own conduct, people, argues well for their appreciation of the esthetic and the artistic in combination upon as a typical representative of the city with the more material things of life. Flowor town or section or country which is his ers always exert a refining influence, and it is well to use them where this influence will be most effective among the younger portion able, and there can be no better display of house do the children seem to come into closer companionship than at the table. Martin Luther "knew whereof he spake' when he said that a plant in the winsuch care be observed. International critthe devil outside. Let the child come to the breakfast table and find himself face to face with a flower or a bit of "green things growing," and he will have a pleas ant memory of the morning to carry with him throughout the day. The housewife who neglects to make use of flowers liberally in the daily administration of the affairs of the household, overlooks a most potent factor for good. Make it a rule always to have something on the table beside china and cut glass and silver, to brighten it and make it more attractive than these things can. A few flowers, or a growing plant, will make the table of the poor man pleasanter than the rich man's is without them.

It is an excellent plan to grow some ing habit, expressly for table use. Some of scription of ferns will tell which kinds are best adapted for use on the table. The smaller low-growing sorts will be found better than the tall ones. They should be planted so thickly that their foliage entirely covers the soil. There must be a solid difference between the people of various mass of greenery. It is well to train it in such a manner that the pot is to an overheated steam engine, which, in countries widely separated. Tolerance is also covered; but if this cannot be consequence of improper use of fire, is on therefore sometimes as essential for our own country-people as for aliens. The broad can easily be made, of the table. It is work much energy that could be hastly into boiling water, their skins were rethe Lycopodiums are fine for the table. So is a Rex begonia, with perfect foliage; or turned to mental activity. The strictly flesh a Primula obonica, starred all over with its fare as well as the strictly vegetable pale blooms, suggestive of the woods of fare can be borne and digested by those the mote from our brother's. Courtesy and spring by their delicate tints and delicate odor; or a Chinese primrose in full bloom, a stant toil. Certainly he who nourishes him-Roman hyacinth, an Ardisia, whose thick, self with cow's milk, with eggs, butter and dark foliage and scarlet berries remind you of the holly of holiday-time, an Otaheite orange, showing fruit or flowers, or a pot of daffodils, gay with the gold of spring. All disposition, for otherwise the buffalo, the these, and many other plants well adapted rhinoceros and the rice-eating Chinese pito cultivation in the window-garden, can be rate would have to be counted among gentle made to do duty on the table. There is a natures.—Translation made for the Liter-Our thoughts are turning to Christ- great economy in decorative work of this ary Digest. mas and what we shall make for our kind, in the use of growing plants, for they friends. Many useful rules have been can be used over and over again without given in the past few weeks for working up injury to themselves, if they are not kept soft and fleecy wools. The following rule from the window longer than a day at a

It is well to prepare a number of plants called shaded snowflake floss. It may be for this particular use. In this way we can have variety. But ferns will be found the yellow and white, lavender and white, nile most satisfactory, all things considered, of green and white, at Allen's, 21 Winter any plants that can be used for table decoration. Their beautiful foliage makes them shawl. When finished, a handsome clouded vastly more attractive in themselves than many flowering plants are, and there is about them a delicacy and refinement which few other plants possess. We never tire which the table needs, but this lack can we can so vary the programme ters of white and gold lantana among the or yellow chrysanthemums. Next day a cinths, the daffodils, and scores of other flowers to draw from, at different seasons of be aimed at is not so much dependent on quantity as on quality. A few flowers. judiciously used, on a groundwork of beau ful foliage, will be vastly more pleasing than a large number of them, torture into shapes and combinations which attract notice because of their novelty, or som striking feature which has the effect of mak ing the flowers seem a secondary importance. The lover of beauty for beauty's sake will never resort to such means for the decoration of her table. She will always consider the flowers themselves as of more mportance than the arrangement of them and aim so to dispose of each one that its eauty and its individuality will be fully brought out. Arrangement is all right, but make it always subordinate to the flowers

you make use of. The use of fern dishes, containing grow insert hook in stitch,draw through 2 stitches | ing plants, makes it possible for us to pro duce the most artistic effect in the easiest manner, because the stems of the flowers make shells of 4 treble crochet in next chain, can be thrust into the soil. This will not slip 1 chain, make 1 treble in next chain, only keep them fresh, but it furnishes a support for the flower, which we cannot always give it in vases, thus enabling us to dispose 3d round-Four chain as before, make of it naturally. The use of cut flowers in Continue border like tive line without much expense. There need are followed.

In combination with the ferns,

sanderiana and the Pandanuses, can be half) to just moisten. Roll out half an inch thick; used with fine effect, if not too large. The combination can be changed to suit the taste of the decorator, if she has a stock of plants to draw from as she should have .-Eben E. Rexford, in Country Gentleman.

Is Vegetarianism Scientific?

voluntary but a stern necessity arising from the difficulty of procuring flesh for the enor mous increase of population, is asserted by Prof. Ferdinand Hueppe in a German paper. If, he says, in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine, the anthropoid ape be con nected with the evolution of man, the sure result will be the conviction that primeval man was omnivorous, for the add a teaspoonful of vanilla, the juice and rind anthropoid ape (like the Arabians of of a lemon and a quarter of a teaspoonful of the present day) lives on nuts, eggs, little birds and insects. Probably through his struggle for existence man became an eater of flesh next, as his slyness and energy gave him particular ability to kill wild animals. It was only later that he began to solve that you will not get into a rut; that use the mixed fare and also the strictly vegetable fare. The latter became possible to him only through the invention of fire and cookery. The professor continues, in substance, as follows:

and the form of our teeth today. We have, however, neither the teeth nor the digestive apparatus of the true vegetarian. In the matter of nourishment, the chief point is that in the use of albumen and carbureted hydrogen the proper proportion be maintained. The most reliable investigation made indicates that man consumes five times as much hydrocarbons as albumens, Among Europeans who used a mixed fare this is approximately the case, the propor tion being 1:5.3: among the Eskimos, whose fare is almost exclusively flesh, the pro portion is 1.29; among the Irish farmers the proportion is nearly 1.11. This is unfavorable if the increased use of hydrocarbons be left unbalanced by corporal toil. The workman cannot be benefited by the vegetable fare, but the combination of vegetable and animal substance gives great superiority to man. No herbivorous animal, not a horse, an ox, a camel or an elephant can carry the weight of its own body; the carnivorous lion, on the contrary, carrying with his jaws a calf that weighs almost as much as his own body, jumps easily over a hedge or other barrier of six to eight feet. The lifting power of the man who subsists on a mixed fare surof 3670 pounds, a feat that seems to be almost impossible for mechanical reasons. Of Little, the Englishman, it is said that he plants having fine foliage and a low, spreadlean mountain guide is said to have carried the Adiantum ferns are exquisite for this a pack weighing 245 pounds to a height of purpose. A reference to the catalogue deweight does not exceed 150 pounds carry slight nourishment and too much heat to the

body. The professor compares the vegetarian tem of the vegetarian has a greater quan-tity of nourishment to master and wastes nished with parsley. The tomatoes were plunge whose life in the open air is one of concheese cannot be counted among vegetarians. And it is a fiction that the wholly

Cleanliness and health go hand in hand whether cleanliness and godliness do or not The way to keep a kitchen clean is to keep t free from disease germs,—that is to keep our food which is cooked in the kitchen free from unwholesome elements, which cause it

to spoil and to be unwholesome when eaten The clothes we wear should be brushed free from dust, because the air is full of impure germs. Those who work in dirty, dusty factories or other places like them should have their clothes beaten every day after they come home. Grease spots should be carefully cleaned off working clothes, because such grease spots hold dust, and may become culture places for impurities re ceived from the air. If proper precautions

inmates will be good. There is a great difference between a thing ferns, tomorrow a bunch of pink and white, being scientifically clean and clean in the ordinary understanding of the term. A rose or a few carnations. Then there will house filled with the germs of tuberculosis be the geraniums, the begonias, the hya- may be clean to all appearances, and one which has just been disinfected scientifically may have indelible stains of previous wear and tear on the walls and carpets, yet one is at a time. The artistic effect which should a wholesome dwelling and the other is not clean.-Tribune.

Domestic Hints.

HALIBUT. Take two cupfuls of cooked fish, one-half cup ful of mashed potatoes, two cupfuls of cream or milk, one tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese three tablespoonfuls of butter, one tables of cornstarch and the yolks of two eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Beat the potatoes until light and creamy, with the yolk of one egg; melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add the cornstarch, stir until smooth; add the cream, stir until the sauce thickens, take from the fire, add the remaining egg yolk, fish and seasoning. Fill a greased baking-dish with alternate layers of potato and fish, cover the top with breaderumbs, mixed with the cheese and the remaining tablespoonful of butter, melted; cook for twenty minutes in a

NUT COOKIES. Take one pound of light-brown sugar, one cup ful of lard, two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one heaping teaspoonful of soda and one cupful of chopped hickory nuts, flour enough to roll out. First put sugar and lard together and work to a cream, next add the eggs, then the milk, into which you must stir the soda, then add the nuts and then flour to stiffen; have the oven hot, so they will bake in about three or four

PLUM CATSUP.

Wash the plums and stew until tender in nough water to prevent burning, then strain and weigh. To four pounds of pulp allow one pour of sugar, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaof cloves, two teaspoonfuls of pepp and salt to taste. This is an excellent relish to serve with roast meats.

DUMPLINGS TO SERVE WITH CHICKEN. These are best baked. Rub a tablespoonful of butter into a quart of flour; add two teaspoonfuls

cut with a cutter about the size of a silver quar-ter; stand in a baking-pan; brush the tops with milk, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Break these into halves; run them back into the oven for ten minutes; put them around the dish, and pour the sauce over them.

LITTLE NECK BROTH IN CUPS. Procure three dozen Little Necks in the shell That the adoption by large sections of mankind of a vegetable regimen was not saucepan; cover with a quart of hot water; boil fifteen minutes, drain. Remove the shells; chop up the clams, and add them to the hot broth with cayenne. Boil ten minutes, and serve hot or cole in cups with toast or crackers.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.

Beat six ounces of butter and eleven ounces of powdered sugar to a cream; then add the yolks of five eggs and beat the whole until very powdered mace. Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth; add them and half a pint of mill gradually and alternately to the batter. Sift to-gether half a pound of flour, three ounces of corn-starch and three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and add gradually to the mixture, beat-ing thoroughly and quickly all the while; then pour into greased jelly tins and bake in a quick over for the or different mixture. For the filling oven for ten or fifteen minutes. For the filling boil together half a pound of powdered surar and a gill of water until the mixture forms a heavy thread when dropped from a spoon. Beat the whites of two eggs until very stiff, then stir If primeval man had been a vegetarian, in at once gradually the boiling syrup, beating the fact would show itself in the number quickly all the while. Beat until cold and thick, and the form of our teeth today. We have, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Hints to Housekeepers.

a candle may be made to fit into any candl stick if it be dipped in very hot water. This will so soften the wax that it may be easily pushed into a candlestick which would otherwise be too small for it, and it will be neatly and firmly fixed

and this is considered the best proportion. An easy way to clean knives is to use a small piece of old brussels carpet, sprinkled well with either bath brick or emery powder, and slightly moistened with methylated spirit. Double over, and rub the knives backward and forwards, using the left hand to steady the carpet.

woolen materials.

Fruit stains on linen can, if attended to at once, be removed by pouring boiling water through. If likely they would. As Emerson says, "Let us they have dried, dip them before washing in a treat neonle as if they were real nersolution of chloride of lime and water. Leave them in this, rubbing often to see if the stain has gone, then rinse in several lots of water. The best plan is to buy half a pound of chloride of lime, put it into a bottle with one pint of water, and solely by money. The lack of it must involve the precided add one pint of water, when the precided add one pint of water, and without precided add one pint of water. if the stains will not come out. Lime has to be carefully used or it will burn holes.

The real Waldorf salad is made as follows: man who subsists on a mixed fare surparses that of every other mammal. dice half an inch square; cut up an equal quantum and relinquish all there is of life, nor even they be sufficiently a substitution of the least of the lea apples; add a little salt, sprinkle lightly with French dressing and then mix with mayonnaise. Do not let stand, but serve at once in cups formed of crisp lettine leaves. Chemned French but the best of it. For, without in any degree denying the magic power of money, or its desirability as a key that of crisp lettuce leaves. Chopped English walnuts may be added to this salad, or make a salad of equal quantities of orange dice, nuts and celery deal for one's self and others that cannot and serve in the same way.

weight does not exceed 150 pounds carry recommended as preferable to the usual bread-bags and sacks of two hundred pounds. The crumbs. To prepare it, brown one chopped onion mistake in adopting strictly vegetable fare in a tablespoonful of butter and mix with it four lies in the fact that it gives proportionately cupfuls of cold boiled rice and one cupful of slight nourishment and too much heat to the breadcrumbs that have been moistened in one cupful of milk. Season with sage, parsley or other sweet herbs, as desired. Add half a pound of sausage meat or finely chopped salt pork and salt and pepper to taste.

One of the prettiest salads seen this season consisted of small, whole yellow tomatoes arranged nid shape on a bed of lettuce hearts gar moved and they were allowed to chill on the ice. They were then dipped into French dressing seasoned with a little made mustard.

An attractive way to serve bananas is to cut four or five of them into the thinnest slices possible and pour over them the juice of one lemon.
Add three-quarters of a cupful of sugar and set away in a cool place for an hour. Then add two cupfuls of ice water and a little of the lemon peel and freeze in an ice-cream freezer.

ter, make a thick paste of plaster of paris and solace for sorro . but mere work is nothing water and allow it to harden over the piece to be unless related to something higher than cleaned. It is easily removed, and all trace of the paste brushed off, when the bust will be found clean. Some plaster busts which are treated with finish in cream color with wax and treated with finish in cream color with wax and the found clean. Some plaster busts which are the found clean it is held to something higher than itself is with whom the hymn, as with the dead President, the found comfort is a found to be comfort. in cold water if care is exercised.

Fashion Motes.

... One of the daintiest devices of the season neckwear is shown at a fashionable establis ment. It consists of a stock with short jaunty bow. The material is a white silk with embroid ered polka dots; the turnovers and ends of the ow are bound with red silk, while a curiou latticework of baby velvet ribbon is shown directly in front and above the knot of the boy Other colors are used with equal effect for the dings. Black and white stocks are extremely mart this fall, and appear in great variety.

... Black and white stripes in silk shirt wais e as popular as the same colors in stocks; in deed, stripes of every description are considere the most stylish thing in both flannel and silk Roman effects and broadly striped flannels ar eing made into waists for both large and small women to a greater extent than ever before pretty tints.

... Norfolk jackets will be much worn in th near future, and they are, as a rule, exceedingly becoming to slight women. The belt is usuall removable, and may be replaced by one of paten leather if desired. The newest of these jacket are made with vokes in front

... Plushes for hat trimmings are being intro duced, and panne velvets will be among the favorite decorations of plain felts. The panner are of white, covered with small squares o and are put on the hat in scarf-like effects. The brilliant shades contrast well with the dull cold

. A lovely hat for evening wear has a soft hood-like crown of cream-colored felt, covered with Arabian lace. This is tied in a spreading bow directly in front and partly covered on the crown by a piece of black lace, which stands up in tiny points behind the large Arabian bow. On either side of the back a white ostrich tip curls from under the brim.

.* Shaggy felts and silky beavers are the favorite autumn hat materials. ** Silver tissue is being much used as a back-

** Parislan makers are turning out picturesque ordered tippets, large collars and huge muffs of velvet.

.*. Velvet will be quite as fashionable as last -indeed a velveteen gown is now conidered as necessary in a thorough outfit as a .*. White net dotted all over with tiny jet spots

d with a border of black lace appli white ground and heavily incrusted with jet g the most exquisite of the new robe .* Many cloth and wool costumes have their es cut in square tabs, which are about an inch rt. The laps are stitched down on an under

band of contrasting color in silk, often dotted in black, steel or silver.

—The first European who discovered the coast of the United States was John Cabot, a Venetian, who was employed by Henry VII. of England to make discoveries. What is now called the Island of Newfoundland was first seen by him, and sailing thence in a westerly direction he ranged the coast of Florida. This was in the liana, with its dainty plumy foliage. Kentia of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, and mix year 1497, about five years after the first discovery belmoreana and K. fosteriana, Dracena thoroughly. Add sufficient milk (a cupful and a of Columbus.



The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in the Boston Budget She doeth little kindnesses, Which most leave undone, or despise For naught that sets one heart at ease, Or giveth happiness or peace,

"She hath no scorn of common things, And though she seems of other birth, Round us her heart entwines and clings, And patiently she folds her wings To tread the humble paths of earth.

Her glorious fancies come from far Beneath the silver evening star, And yet her heart is ever near.

" No simplest duty is forgot, Life hath no dim and lonely spot That doth not in her sunshine share.

" Blessing she is; God made her so; And deeds of week-day holiness Fall from her, noiseless as the snow, Nor hath she ever learned to kno That aught were easier than to bless."

The expression of Lowell, "week-day holiness," in the lines above, embody a working ideal of daily life. Many are the people who are perpetually regretting that And woe to him, impatiently defying Thee, they are unable to be of service to others, Who, prematurely seizing, because, indeed, they are so limited in finance as to render it impossible; and these regrets are, too, sincere in their nature. They allude to the great fortunes of the A raw potato is an excellent cleanser. It will world, the Astors, Vanderbilts, Carnegie or stains from the hands, and also from Goulds, and assert that if only they possessed anything like these they would illustrate their aspirations and impulses. Very treat people as if they were real, perhaps they are." And it is certainly true and, when needed, add one pint of water to each what he longs to do for others, certain spoonful of the mixture, adding a little more orders of attainment and achievement, and must, perforce, accept, and which he may very possibly never be able to surmount. gree denying the magic power of money, or its desirability as a key that opens a great many, though not all, doors, and its power to achieve a great possibly be achieved without it-acknowledging all this; the great truth yet remains that no money can buy, and no lack of it can deny, the best and the supremely important things in life.

"'T is heaven alone that is given away, 'T is only God may be had for the asking." The divinest gifts of life cannot be bought with a price. They are as free as air, and the limit of one's receptivity is the only thoughtfulness, love,—these are the supreme

not buy them with a price. stant courtesies and kindnesses of life as ley, and was quoted by the dying President but a luxuries, is to speak advisedly. They are, little time before the end came. Its author was indeed, the only luxuries that endure. A Sarah Flower Adams, who was born in 1805 and constant undercurrent of thoughtfulness died in 1848. The first verse, for others makes rich the texture of daily To clean plaster casts and other pieces of plas- life. It has been said that work is the great itself. Of course, all work that is of any comfort.

and personal interest. One may make every day rich with this thoughtfulness, and yet lose no perceptible time or energy. deed, it is no question of loss, but of infideed, it is no question of loss, but of infinite gain. It is the life that is perpetually representing new energy and stimulus. It can recreating new energy and stimulus. It constantly generates the force by which it lives. College is President of the United States. It solves the problem of perpetual motion,-for this perpetual-and self-perpetu- Quincy Adams in 1787, Theodore Roosevelt in ating energy can and does exist on the

So let one live and give of his best every day and hour. The giving is the creating of it. The supply is renewed like the heavenly manna. Let every day be one of "week day holiness." The only problem in life is vealth that the financial market can neither give nor take away. To so live is to gain solace for sorrow, strength to endure loss and loneliness; to recreate energy; to conmay and should "enter into the joy of the

Lord. The Brunswick, Boston.

Gems of Thought.

Worrying is one of the greatest drawback to happiness. Most of it can be avoided if we only determine not to let trifles annoy us, for the largest amount of worrying is caused by the allest trifles

... Life is noble; if to any it is not so, it is bee they make it otherwise. It is an inestimable privilege to live; it is greater still to live well. Each one can start a train of cons for good, that will be as the pebble cast into the water, which will start a ripple which will extend to eternity's shore to bless or to curse man, to

....Let us ever remember that our interest is the first. nence rests on the victories of peace, not those of war. Our earnest prayer is that God will graclously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of the earth.—From President McKinley's last speech, made at Buffalo, Sept. 5,

... Duty is the first and last word of human life; duty to God, duty to others and duty to our-selves. Duty to God is revealed to you in His Word and by your own reason. Are you sincere in its fulfilments? Duty to others almost embraces the whole of your life. What are you to your employers, your friends, your family, your country, your church? Are they the better for the fact that you are alive? Duty to yourself is oftentimes too much disregarded; it includes self-respect, self-improvement, making the most of the gifts that God has given you—your character, your conscience, your future destiny .- Archdeacon Sinclair.

.There will always be differences of opinion. but if heaven will be broad enough for all sorts and conditions of Christians, if burning questions will fare it is easy to see their courage, their despair, be burnt out and hatreds extinguished in the infi-their order for the fray and their persona nite serenity of its great sea of life, surely Chris hatreds.

tians need not sneer at excommunication and anathematize one another here. For salvation it is not needful to belong to one particular denomination. Elaborate formalism has always been the narcotic to everything most divine in spiri tua religion. The message of the church to the nation ald not be more exclusive than the of Christ. The church should be faithful to the sching of Christ, should avoid the perverted futilities of men, and should devote its energies and force to the amelioration of the world.—Dean

Brilliants.

One knows the king By the abundance of the gift,— A gift enriching thousands, While to the giver it appears but little. So Thou, O God, art known by gifts Long purposed and withheld in wisdom. For Thou alone dost know What gifts can profit us; Thou seest the future's wide extended kingdom Which from our eyes is hidden By every evening cloud and star-veil; Serenely hearest Thou our cry, Childishly beg a hastening of Thy gift; But Thy hand never breaks unri The heavenly fruit, Gains not life, but death.

Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us, at our side? Is there no baseness we would hide? No inner vileness that we dread?

I wrong the grave with fears untrue: Shall love be blamed for want of faith? There must be wisdom with great Death:
The dead shall look me thro' and thro'!

Be near us when we climb or fall: Ye watch, like God, the rolling hours With larger other eyes than ours, To make allowance for us all.

Soon the clouds of sense will vanish, Soon the arid wastes will bloom Soon the smiles of heaven will banish All the shades of mortal gloom, If we fix our heart's affections On the perfect love divine. And through lives of consecration Let the light of heaven shine

-Riverside (Cal.) Morning Enterprise. So, when thoughts of evil-doers Waken scorn, or hatred move, Shall a mournful fellow-feeling Temper all with love.

Motes and Queries.

HOW TO PURIFY A SICK CHAMBER.-"R W. ." :The nitrous acid vapor, so invaluable as a disinfectant in contagious fevers, is obtained by decomposing nitre by means of heated sulphuric acid in the following manner: Put half an ounce sulphuric acid in a crucible glass or china cup and warm it over a lamp or in heated sand, add-ing to it from time to time a little nitre. Several limit placed on them. Kindness, courtesy, of these vessels must be placed in the sick thoughtfulness, love,—these are the supreme chamber and in the neighboring apartments and things,—and they are not affected by Wall passages, at p distance of twenty feet or more street. They have no relation to trade and from each other, according to the height of the

traffic. They are the free and unlimited ceiling and the virulence of the contagion luxuries of the poorest, and the richest can- The Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."-And to speak of the little daily and confact that it was the favorite one of Mr. McKin-

Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee; E'en though it be a cross That raiseth me; Still all my song shall be, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to thee.

The luxury of the little courtesies of life generally sung until after its insertion in the first s one that may be a universal possession. It is simply a question of thoughtfulness by the Rev. Sir Henry Baker, and published in 1860. Directly it appeared in this volume it caught the public favor, and it is now treasured by Christians of all denomination

GRADUATES OF HARVARD PRESIDENTS OF time in seventy-two years, a graduate of Harvard Adams was graduated at Harvard in 1755, John Harvard Law School, but he was a Kenyon Col-

REMEDY FOR SCORCHED LINEN .- "Housekeeper": The only remedy we know for scorched linen or cotton is to moisten the spot and bleach it out in the strong sunlight. The stain of oil in a day holiness." The only problem in life is carpet or dress will usually evaporate after it has that of the quality of the daily life—that it been rubbed with French chalk and pressed rebe kind, generous, courteous, gracious, sympathetic. Living thus, one is rich with a paper under it. The heat draws the oil to the surface and the chalk absorbs it. Brush out the chalk after the hot iron has been applied, and if other. It will sometimes take two or three appliand loneliness; to recreate energy; to con-stantly press on to new achievement; and it iron to draw out the residuum of oil which alway s is to realize that life, even now and here, remains after the main portion of oil has eva porated.

THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES .- "Student" Among the many wonderful things charged up t of the credit of the nineteenth century, is the extra-ordinary change that has taken place in the use of the leading languages of the world. When the century opened French was the most widely used of European languages. The Russian tongue ame next; German, third; Sp mish, which was then in 26,000,000 mouths, of which more than half were outside of Spain itself, was the paramount colonial language. Sixteen millions of non-Euro peans spoke it. Only 1,250,000 made French. English was the dark horse of the philological stable. Fourteen millions spoke and 750,000 elsewhere. Amazing fact-a hun dred years since but twenty million has leaped from twenty to six times twenty: from the fifth place among European tongues to the first. Forty million and odd speak speak English. It is estimated that alto gether there are 120,000,000 English-speaking people in the world. Germany has advanced t the second place. Of foreign tongues, German most widely spoken here. French has dropped to fourth place. These enormous increases in the number of persons using the leading European languages are not due to the crushing ou f alien tongues, but to the striking multiplica tion of the human race itself. In the last sixty five years over two hundred million have bee dded to the inhabitants of the globe

-The brain of the ant has been the interesting subject of recent study by Professor Forel, the Swiss zoologist. This organ is well develope of in the workers, smaller in the females and merely rudimentary in the males. The insects have the senses of sight, smell, touch and taste, hearing being doubtful. The ants are endo

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Poetry.

"ONLY A WAIF IS DEAD."

While an autumn day was dying A waif stood at a gate, Drench'd with rain and faint with hunger, All forlorn and desolate

In her soft and trembling accents She did entrance beg, in vain, For a thought seem'd ever burning In her fevered childish brain

" Mother said that she was going To a home, far, far away.
Of joy and peace never ending,
And no sorrow night nor day.

" And she said a loving Saviour Died, to wash away my sin, Even torn, soiled and bleeding

e will come to let me in.' " But, ah me! He does not hear me, And my heart is aching so, Please have pity, come and take me, I am sad, I want to go.

Then from far a voice was calling, A sweet voice forever bless'd, Said, "Come to me my homeless child And I will give you rest." Broken-hearted, bitter weeping, For a place to lay her head, Need of earthly comfort over Only a waif," 'twas said, " is dead." Thus the tide is ever flowing Onward to that happy shore Where the gates are always open, Bless'd be God for evermore.

Brookline, Mass.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S GIRL.

J. R. WATSON.

She costs me not a cent for flowers, Nor yet a single cent for sweets; If to the theatre she goes I never have to buy the seats; She does not squelch my evening pipe To drag me in the social whirl; She leaves me to my quiet smoke-

I hymn the other fellow's girl! I have to hear no tales of woe, To wipe no briny tears away; I do not have to sympathize O'er what her treacherous friends may say

We never quarrel; hence I'm spared The epithets that women hurl, And, too, the silly making up-I hymn the other fellow's girl!

Her moods to me no difference make; I quite enjoy a change, you see; be cold, I li She's handsome on her dignity. If, otherwise, she's moved to dote

And to a manly breast would curl, There's no face powder on my coat-I hymn the other fellow's girl!

-Town Topics

A BOCKABY SONG. He all time winkin' at me wid his li'l' shiny eye He do worrienst er chillun fer ter make 'n

I wonders why dey let 'im lef' de playgroun' in He won't go ter sleepy twell de mawnin'! I tells 'im 'bout the creeturs dat'll come en' ketch

'im sho' Ef his li'l' eyes stay open;-better shet de sleepy But bless his honey-sweetness! w'y, he only wink

He won't go ter sleepy twell de mawnin'!

But ain't his face a picter? Sweetest one I ever En' dem eyes er his is bluer dan de sky kin hope

En' I sorter feels dat Heaven's keepin' compan

Whar he won't go ter sleepy twell de mawnin' -Frank L. Stanton, in Saturday Evening Post.

MY LADY'S SLIPPERS.

Two bits of satin deftly cut, and sewn To humbler leather of the length and span Titania might have chosen for her own; Two curving arches fashioned on the plan King has lent his name to, lifting high Her dainty feet above all earthly things, While lighting each its way, a brilliant flings is rays to guide her as she passes by. Oh, fairy wonders of the craftman's art, What elfin trick is this that you have played hat you should thus misguide a trusting maid You've led her, wandering, straight into m -R. D. W., in Life heart.

THY JOY IN SORROW.

ive me thy joy in sorrow, gracious Lord, and sorrow's self shall like to joy appear ough the world should waver in its sphere tremble not if thou thy peace afford; thou withdrawn. I am but as a chord at vibrates to the pulse of hope and fear or rest I more than harps which to the air answer when we place their tuneful box gainst the blast, which thrill unmeaning woo ven in their sweetness. So no earthly wing r sweeps me but to sadden. Oh, place thou heart beyond the world's sad vibratingand where but in thyself? Oh, circle me, That I may feel no touches save of thee!

-Chauncy Hare Townshend

When shopping, perhaps you have noticed, Regarding those Oxford or "tie" shoes, How funny it is that the low shoes Should be so much higher than high shoe

... Her beauty and her grace I praised unto her face Her beauty and her grace, The next thing that took place Twas daddy and no more Her beauty and her grace

Miscellaneous.

His Friend Waller.

" You are to come up tomorrow by the 3.25 with us and stay the night, for we are going to do a theatre, and we will take no excuses. Mumsle can spare you, and you have got a frock. The little white silk which you wore at my wedding will do perfectly well, and I can lead a wedding will do perfectly well, and I can lead a lead to the state of the protection of the hors d'œuvres now being handed her by a waiter, soft-footed as a cat and deferential as a cavalier; she caught for the first time the drift of her brother-in-law's words will do perfectly well, and I can lend you a cloak and anything else that you want. And we are not going to dine at home, because Mr. Chisholm is coming, and cook is ill, but at the Cecil, which the contrary, he ought to hold on. will be great fun, so just buck up and get ready."
"The Cecil?" queried Dollie, meditatively.

That's a hotel, isn't it, Mumsie? How heavenly Dollie sat at breakfast with her mother while she read this letter aloud, and the French win-dow stood wide open upon the garden, and just

at the end of the garden was the sea; this morn-ing a serene sea of greeny blue, with wonderful violet streaks. A turquoise blue sky above it paled it gradually as it approached the sea line until it melted into the exquisite colorless color of a pearl.

"I have never dined at a hotel," said Dollie's nother, "except at a railway hotel when travel-

"But then poor Kitty's cook is always ill," said Dollie, burying her nice little nose in the great bunch of lilac which raised pinkish, scented, green-leaved clusters in the centre of the break-fast table. "She is always ill or else her aunt is is dying of 'harmoniums' at 'Berrysin Ted-munds,' or her sister has met with a 'hacciden' in 'Ollerway.' Poor Kitty is very unlucky. Oh, Mumsie, do you think my white frock will really do, and to what theatre do you suppose Hugh will take us?'

i I wonder who this Mr. Chisholm is," said Dollie's mother. "Kitty writes as though we knew all about him."

But Dollie, aborbed in anticipations and prep-But Dollie, aborbed in anticipations and preparations, could not pretend to take any interest in a strange man.

Hugh! There, just there! They've actually spelled a word. Isn't it funny. Perhaps it's for Some friend of Hugh's, I suppose," she con-

subject.
"Sure you don't mind my going, Mumsie?" she asked anxiously next day as she and her mother walked to the station together. Her box, with the white silk dress carefully packed in it, had gone by the omnibus, which was now rumbling round the little town picking up scattered passengers and luggage. It was far pleasanter to walk, taking the short cut across the fields now May-deep with buttercups and daisies. " Because I'll stay even now if you mind the tinlest weenlest bit, and we'll just wire to Kitty from

the station to say so." "You're a conceited monkey," answered Dollie's mother. "Do you really imagine that I can't exist four and twenty hours without you? Besides, you've got to notice everything you see and remember all you hear to amuse me with when you come back."

' I'll just keep my eyes and ears open the whole time." cried Dollie, and then she and her nother kissed each other with rapture, although with some difficulty, on account of the wide brims of their pretty hats. However, there was no one in the field to see them except the hurriedly munching sheep, who never raised their heads, and the already not so very young nor very playful lambs, for lambs attain their majority before babies are out of long clothes. " Notice what the savory is like," cried Doll e's

other, as the train moved out of the station "for I want some new recipes."
"And oh, heavens!" Dollie called back to her,
"I forgot to give Dick fresh water. Do see to it,

like a dear, the moment you get in!" There were some other ladies in the carriage who looked up with thin disapproval at so uncon ventional a railway parting Where were the Now you'll be sure to write," and "Don't for ive my love to Emily?"

But Dollie had no idea that she had done any thing amiss, and she returned the gaze of he fellow travelers with the utmost friendliness and

Everything was intensely interesting to her be cause she was only eighteen, and had not taken more than a dozen short railway journeys in her life before. Each of the three other ladies in the carriage

ecame, though they little suspected it, a per sonage of absorbing interest to Dollie. overtly studying each in turn from under long ashes, could have given a perfectly accurate description of the appearance, could have enumerated every detail in the dress of each at the journey's end. She likewise fitted each of the with a purely imaginary and highly sensa tional history, which amused her for a long time. Then she turned her eyes to the window, and delighted in the green spring landscape reeling a most enchapting young ash trees, with as yet never a leaf upon their bare branches, but lifting their slender trunks out of a carpet of blue, a carpet composed of wild hyacinths growing so closely together to make the earth look blue as the sea or th sky. And she made her choice of the snug little

farmstead tucked away between trees, she and Mumsie would go, when they should have let their house for July and August, to pass the lovely summer days.

And now, after a run of two hours, the clear sweet, green country began to be scarred with lines of mean little brick houses, and finally nothing was left of it but a stray laburnum bus or so in a back garden, or a ragged, disconsolat looking field, which had lost its way among acres of ugly brick. Then even these dying memer of beauty fled, and the streets and houses stood so close that not a blade of grass could grow be tween them, and the back gardens only produced ash heaps and empty meat tins.

Dollie's fellow travelers began to assure them gather together their possessions, and to make ready for arrival at Charing Cross: while Dollie with her head out of window, waved her hand kerchief eestatically to Hugh Somers, he other-in-law, who was waiting for her on the platform.

"Impossible to come to meet you, my child, said Kitty, when Dollie, arrived at Morpeth Man sions, was sitting in her sister's bedroom, drink "because cook being ill and nurse reing out with baby, I had to stay and boil the kettle myself. Where did I get those roses? Yes Aren't they perfectly lovely? One never sees roses like that, I always say, except in London. And you're going to have half of them. Mr. lm sent them to me. That's because he's an American, for he hardly knows me at all, bu in America it seems it's the proper thing to do And I call it a very pleasant habit, don't you? Who is he? Oh, a business friend of Hugh's wfully nice, but a little too fond of talking busi ness. But then, Hugh encourages him, for there' an American boom on at present and fin people are much agitated. But it seems that Mr. Chisholm doesn't always talk railways in the aggravating way he does just now.

Dollie certainly thought that Mr. Chisholm' inversation might have been more interesting than it actually proved to be when he, a tall spare, loose-jointed "elderly" man of about hirty, came round to the flat to accompany then to the Cecil. She could not find a word in it

orth remembering to tell Mumsie. Yet he brought with him the very latest edition of the Westminster, in which paper there was for stock brokers, cataclysmic news. And out of the fullness of his heart he could not refrain from speaking of this news to Somers, who, him self a stock broker, was equally moved and in

Remembering every now and then to apologize humbly to Mrs. Somers and Miss Massing im discussed the situation in the drawing-room while the ladies drew on their gloves; discussed it again in the brougham as they drove along Victoria street to the Strand, and discussed it anew as they took their seats in the white and gold palatial apartment in whic ed to let the ball lie Somers gave it another

ed Dollie that they could talk so dully of things so far removed from the dazzling scene about them, where the electric lights, the glittering glass and silver, the jewels, silks, bare shoulders and gleaming arms seem less like

like wine. Meanwhile, the bewildering, futile, masculine conversation went on unceasingly, and, as with a view to Mumsie, she studied the artistic arrange-

He was urging Chisholm to get out of something or other, and the American was seeking to re assure him, was trying to prove to him, that, on

"Old Waller put me on it," said he, "and you know what Waller was like, poor old boy. Now with stocks jumping like this I ought to be able to clear half a million dollars. Then I'd give up Wall street, marry." his glance traveled unconsciously to Dollie's sweet little face, "and settle down in one of your nice, green, sleepy park places ever after. I can't imagine a more deliciously peaceful life."

"If Waller were alive now he'd tell you to

sell." Hugh insisted. "There's no sound com-mercial basis to the thing. It's bound to burst. Once pricked it'll go like an air ball. Get out while there's time.

"Wonder if poor old Waller still takes an ining with your father, but it seems to be the fash. it erest in the markets," said Chisholm reflectively, ion in these days. It seems to be the exception when Kitty and Hugh dine at home."

terest in the markets," said Chisholm reflectively, "I can't somehow see him happy if he doesn't. Wish he'd show me what to do now. You're such a croaker, Somers, that though I know I'm right you begin to make me feel shaky

But Somers was busy with the wine list "Champagne will stiffen you," said he. To the waiter, "No. 16; that's your favorite brand isn't it, Kitty?" And to Chisholm, "You may rely on my wife's choice. She knows the value of extra dry."

Dollie was taking a childish delight in the vermicelli capital letters which floated in her clea soup. She stirred them up with her s watched them chasing each other round round and settle down again at the bottom of the soup plate.
"Do look, Kitty!" she cried gleefully. "Look

you, Mr. Chisholm. Perhaps it means you ough to sell those things of yours, whatever they are jectured vaguely, and thought no more on the as Hugh says."

MSomers, who sat on Dollie's left, leaned over her plate

"By jove!" he cried in turn. "There actually is the word 'sell,' lying quite distinct and apart from the rest. Do come round and see, Chis-holm. Or did you, perhaps, arrange it to sell us?" he asked, with sudden suspicion of his smiling neighbor.
But "No, indeed!" Dollie asserverated truth-

fully. "It came quite of itself. I just stirred my soup round and the letters happened to come."

"Take it as a sign, Mr. Chisholm," advised Kitty. "Who knows whether your friend, Mr. Waller, has not sent it! I'm sure I've read of things quite as extraordinary by the Psychica Research people."
"Ah, yes; but, my dear lady, you don't quite

appreciate the position." Chisholm entered into explanations, and Dollie could tell that her sist was all the time thinking of baby. "I only ask for another four and twenty hours, then I'l

"Realize now," Somers repeated. "Suppose another twenty-four hours brings a slur Where'll you be then?" The conversation showed every symptom of fall ing back into its well-worn rut. Kitty, still with

baby, made no effort to divert it.

Dollie ate her soup slowly, listened to the music. stored up many little points to tell Mumsie, and was not in the least dull, although she did have to admit to herself that the men were doing not ing to amuse her.

And any other kind of "shop"—literature, art

the stage, golf even, or still worse, the intermi-nable war—would have been preferable because more intelligible than the "shop" of Wall street and the Stock Exchange. But all the same she was not dull in the least. A tablespoonful of soup and a few letters were

left at the bottom of her plate. Suddenly sh broke into gay melodious laughter. " Well, of all things in the world! How ex traordinary! Now, do look here! I have six letters left, and positively they spell and word just exactly as they lie there. Only this time it has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Chisholm. It's addressed to a carter or perhaps to a coachman. Or, I know, it's a spirit messa to Mr. Kruger, instructing him to stop the old war! See, Hugh."

II. Carefully, so as not to destroy the arrangement the passed her plate to Somers, and he saw cov ered with about a tablespoonful of liquid six ver-micelli letters, and though they straggled a little here and there, nevertheless, it was perfectly easy to read the word which they spelled, and that word was " unload."

" Great Scott, Chisholm, this is curious," Somrs said, and passed the plate on. The American looked at the word and gratifle pale beneath his sun tan.

" Well, that beats me," he murmured, and sat a ment plunged in thought. Then he got to his feet with a brusque movement. " Will you excuse me for ten minutes?" he

begged Mr. Somers. "Go on with dinner, please and I'll be back before you are through with the He was out of the room like an eel.

"What's the matter?" asked the amazed Dollie. "Is Mr. Chisholm ill, or has 'unload' anything to do with him, pray? "Rather. It's a more urgent form of 'sell."

hat's all. Wonder if he's gone to act on it? I'm not surprised he feels a bit staggered. I've got a spooky feeling myself." " I do hope that nothing is the matter with

baby," wailed Kitty with tragic eyes.
"Baby! Baby doesn't come into it at all,"
Hugh reassured her briskly. "Now, just get on with dinner, please, like good girls, for I suppose Dollie doesn't want to miss the first act of her

play."
"No. indeed!" cried Dollie, with energy. "And the very best part of all is to sit and thrill before the curtain goes up."

The entrees were being handed when Chisholm slipped into his seat again, and he returned an altered man. Dollie could scarcely believe her senses, he was so changed. He had dropped a burden of care and some ten years of age outside the room. He was grown young, gay, amusing and gallant. And he made no further reference

Indeed, when on the way to the theatre Somers wanted to buy another newspaper. Chisholm stopped him.
"Let's forget it," he urged. "Let's enjoy our-

selves for this one night at all events. Tomorrow shall take care of itself. Don't you think that's the best way, Miss Massingham?" Dollie certainly thought that the way which he

now adopted of appealing to her for her opinion was a very good way indeed. Although she could be quite happy without attracting any notice at all, still she found the experience of being treated as a little lady of importance as novel as it was pleasing.

Mr. Chisholm seemed suddenly to have discovered in the control of the

ered her existence, so to speak, while formerly only dimly aware of it through a mist of stock and shares. He showed, too, the laudable intention of no

etting his discovery elude him for the future. Thus, although Dollie had intended returning home next day, she found herself before the evening was over involved in all kinds of agree able arrangements proposed by Chisholm and accepted by Kitty, which would keep her in town until the end of the week. She console herself for the disappointment which Mumsie might feel through her absence by the knowledge of the larger budget of news she would

have to take back. "If only I can remember it all," she said to herself as she went to bed that night with her head in a whirl.

But what was this compared to her state of excitement next day when Mr. Chisholm came in with the news that the great American boom had burst, and that he had sold out on the top of

"I owe that to you, Miss Massingham," he said. "When I left the table last night I took a cab to the nearest telegraph office and cabled instructions to my brokers to aell everything. Lo..don time, being fortunately five hours later real life than fairyland, that even Kitty seemed than New York time, he got the message at to take her surroundings as a matter of course. AP. M. yesterday afternoon, and was able to put And when the band, up in the alcove at the end the phing through. The consequence is that to-

of the hall, began a soft prelude by Grieg she had day I'm a wealthy man instead of a ruined one to crush her hands tight together in her lap to subdue the pleasure which warmed her blood guidance from Providence—or anyhow from old guidance from Providence—or anyhow from old Waller."

But it was funny he sent the message in my soup, wasn't it?" said Dollie, who was really awed, yet half inclined to laugh too.

" Seems queer, doesn't it?" Chisholm agreed. "Yet after all spirits have to act on matter om ehow, and as they have neither hands no feet, nor tongues nor bodies, they make use of psychic force, isn't it called, Mr. Somers? And I expect they found you a sympathetic medium, Miss Massingham. I know I find you sympathetic," he added in a tone sufficiently lowered so that only Dollie could hear. "And I want you to let me sek your a custom that you to let me ask you a question this afternoon when we are out driving," for the first of the charming engagements for which Dollie was remaining in town was a coaching excursion that day to Oatlands Park.

And she was really a very fresh and unso-phisticated little person, since Chisholm's ques-tion, when he put it after tea beneath the chestnut trees, surprised her more than anything which had ever occurred in her life before; but when she had grown accustomed to the idea and her new happiness she reflected with delight that here at least was a most exciting piece of news to take home to Mumsie.-The Tattler.

Pouth's Department.

TOY-LAND.

And how do you get to Toy-land? To all little people the joy-land? Just follow your nose And go on tiptoes, It's only a minute to Toy-land.

And ho! but it's gay in Toy-land. This bright, merry girl-an And wooly dogs white That never will bite You'll meet on the highways in Toy-land.

Society's fine in Toy-land, The dollies all think it a joy-land, And folks in the arl Stay out after dark. And tin soldiers regulate Toy-land

There's fun all the year in Toy-land, To sorrow t'was ever a coy land; And steam cars for fun. They're wound up with keys down in Toy-lan

Bold jumping-jacks thrive in Toy-land, Fine castles adorn this joy-land;
And bright are the dreams And sunny the beams That gladden the faces in Toy-land. How long do you live in Toy-land? This bright, merry girl-and-boy-land?

A few days, at best, We stay as a guest

Then goodby, forever, to Toy-land! -Eugene Field.

The Mystery About Sam. Sam Dingleby was nine years old, and he not one brother or sister, and he was always so nungry for company that his mother said he sometimes nearly drove her wild. Sam seemed to have everything to enjoy himself with. He had the lovellest little Shetland pony, and a beautiful big St. Bernard dog, and the prettiest, cleanest little stable, built on purpose for them and he had a cote of costly pigeons with breasts and heads and necks of soft colors that made you think of rainbows and white clouds and blue June sky. To be sure, he didn't have a bicycle for nobody had bicycles then. But he had a little printing-press, and he had drums and a Chinese ragon-kite, and he had a corner in the library full of story-books.

I do not know what Sam could have wanted that he did not have, except company,—that is to say, all the children he wanted and all the dogs. His mother didn't like children as visitors ver ell, and his Aunt Sarah did not like them at all. His Aunt Sarah lived at his house; and dogs,

common dogs, both she and his mother abso-lutely refused to " have around." The summer he was eight Sam almost lived at the washerwoman's, several blocks away, on a back street. She had eight children. They were good enough children, even Aunt Sarah said, except, of course, in their grammar. Their house was small, and it was always filled with washingsteam, and the back yard was always full of clothes drying; but yet there was room for glorious playtimes. So Sam only came home that mer, all through vacation, for his meals and to sleep; and, when he did come, he was brown with dirt from head to foot, his trousers were ragged, his shoes were filled with sand, and often

his stockings were muddy. Nobody would dream, Aunt Sarah frequently said, that this boy, so ragged and tousled, could

The next summer the washerwoman moved out of the neighborhood; and, when school was out, Sam was very lonesome for a while, and openly discontented and fretted a great deal But all at once there was a change. Aunt Sarah and his mother both noticed it. Whenever Sam and his mother both noticed it. Whenever Sam was asked to do an errand, he did it so very willingly,—he seemed very thankful to be asked It is true that sometimes he was rather late in returning from his errands, but his mother said the weather was so warm you could not expect a

boy to go any faster. Sam was at home nearly all the time, except when he did errands; but he was not around 'under foot," as usual, which made it very agreeable. He might be up in his pleasant room, or in the library, or taking a ride on his pony for a few blocks, or out petting Milton, his big dog, or busy in the garret with his printing. Nobody ever seemed to think just where he was, only you had a pleasant sense of his never being in

the way. There was another queer thing about Sam that summer. That was his eating. He ate less and less, and soon he began to grow thin. You could see his shoulder-blades right through his ginghan ts, and they had to keep putting smaller belts to his trousers. His mother one day actually dropped tears on the little slim new belts, when she was working the buttonholes, to think that Sam was growing so pale and thin, at the same time he was growing such a good, patient, sweet

tempered little boy. Aunt Sarah said she would simply make him eat! There was no use in a boy being finicky So his father put a big juicy piece of steak on his d said sternly: "Sam, no you eat that steak! You've been notional about

your meals long enough." Sam gazed down at the steak, but did not touch it. He seemed to choke, and then he choked again; and then the next minute he sat back in his chair and cried out: "I can't father! I have n't any right to!" Then he got up and left

the table.
" Well! " said Aunt Sarah when she could find breath to speak. "I must say it's a good thing you have only one child, John Dingleby! I believe that boy has been reading novels and go

"Oh, no, he never reads novels," said Sam's mother still trembling. "Why, he's only nine. He likes his little Hawthorne 'Wonder Book' better than anything. I know he must be ill! 'And she was obliged to leave the table, too; fo she could not keep back her tears.

After a while, when breakfast was over, Sam came into the house whistling as if he were the happiest boy in the world. He brought in some wood for Janet, the cook, and he mended the canary's cage; and then he sat down quietly in a sunny corner to draw pictures, for he had taken it into his head to illustrate his "Wonder Book." His mother was sitting near hin

g, thinking what a dear, good boy he was, whe she heard Janet's voice, very loud, in the kitchen She went out to see what the matter was; and there Aunt Sarah was, and she was saying to Janet: "You amaze me! Where is that boy! He'll know what it means, I'll be bound. Dogs-

When Janet saw Mrs. Dingleby, she burst forth anew: " Eleven dogs, ma'am, in the loft of the pony's barn,-yes, there is! and the scrubblest outlandishest dogs,—burnt and scalded and broken-legged and blind,—every one of 'em a sick broken-legged and blind,—every one of 'em a sick deg or else crippled, some with bandages and some with slings! And, ma'am, they're all with the nicest rows of beds in boxes, and clean this pans to eat from; and they're all contented like they was in heaven, a wagging their tails!"

more died, Andrew Johnson, and in 1886, when Arthur died, Hayes. There have been but two occasions when there was none surviving—during the term of John Adams, when Washington died, and during the second term of Grant in 1875, when Johnson died.

Now Janet had gone up to the stable-loft to se if she could find the stamp that stamped the elegant floral design on her jelly-glass covers. She remembered having heard Sam tell the washone remembered naving neard sain tell the wasnerwoman's boy once that the stamp machine looked like a mad little "water dog," and would be good to have in an animal show; and, as she could not find it in the closet, she thought Sam might have borrowed it. She went to look; and there it was, on a beam of the loft, as wicked-looking as ever. But she had forgotten to bring

looking as ever. But she had forgotten to bring t down, after all, with the surprise of the sight that burst on her.—all those dogs, all gazing a her and wagging their tails.

"You just go out and see for yourself, you, ma'am, and you, ma'am!" she burst out again, turning first to Mrs. Dingleby and then to Aunt Sarah, when in rushed Sam from the dining-room, where he must have been standing.

A great storm of entreaty and eleganome.

A great storm of entreaty and eloquence poured from his trembling lips. "They're mine-I'm curing them! O mamma, please don't take them away! I'm going to got homes for them,— good homes! Just give me time, mamma! I never meant to keep them, mamma, truly,—only until I had cured them! They're poor dogs that I've found everywhere, and heard of and gone after them; and they haven't got a friend in the whole world but me! I had to take out meat and hings to them, mamma; but I did without myself: never meant to take out more'n my share of hings! And their growing jolly fellows,—they're getting long fine! Mamma, say you won't make me turn off my dogs just yet,—say it, mamma!"

For a moment Sam's mother stood silent. The mystery was cleared up about Sam. He was not going to die. Then she put her arms around her boy and drew him close, and she laughed and she kissed him. "You shall keep the very last og until he is cured," she said, bending down and looking straight into his scared eyes. "They shall have all the nice good meat they need, and o shall you. If you'd just take mother into partnership, Sam, how lovely it would be!"

And Sam cried joyfully: "Oh, I will, mamma And Sam cried joyfully: "Oh, I will, ma will!"—Lucia Chas Bell, in Little Folks.

Historical.

-Tobacco was first carried into England from Virginia by a Mr. Lane in 1536. Sir Waltel Raleigh, a man of gayety and fashion, adopted the Indian usage of smoking, and by his interest and example introducing it at court, the pipe soon became fashionable. It was in vain that Parliament discouraged the use of this "vite Indian weed," in vain King James assured his subjects weed." In vain King James assured his subjects that "the custom of smoking was loathsome to the eyes, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain and dangerous to the lungs." Opposition made proselytes and the united influence of both fashion and habit extended the practice through

out the kingdom. —The territory of Pennsylvania as granted to William Penn, from whom it derives its name. This grant was made by King Charles II. of Engand, in 1681, in consideration of service ren land, in 1881, in consideration of service remarks to the Crown by the father of Penn, who was as admiral in the English navy. In October, 1882, William Penn arrived in the Delaware with his olony of Friends and Quakers. He purchased of the natives the land where he proposed to build his capital, which he called Philadelphia, or the seat of Brotherly Love. Penn gave the Indians a satisfactory equivalent for all the lands which he obtained, and when he had paid them he administered such wholesome counsel and advice as proved salutary to the natives and greatly endeared him to their affections. The treaty of peace, which he concluded with them in 1682, lasted more than seventy years.

trough to crest. They were nive hundred to seven hundred feet long, and came at intervals of thirteen to seventeen seconds.

—The archæologists, who have made so much progress in recent years in uncovering the evidences of ancient civilization, now tell us that the Caliph of Bagdad owned and operated a paper factory before the year 800 A. D. The material is not stated. It is hard to believe that

the paper was made by our modern pulp process.

—The depth of the atmosphere is still a matter of great uncertainty. The Belgian Roya Meteorological Observatory has been seeking to throw light on the problem, and has collected these widely varying estimates by distinguished authorities: Biot, forty miles; Bravais, seventy; Mann, eighty-one; Callandran, one hundred; Schiparelli, 125; Marie Davy, 187; Ritter, 216. Early in the last century British physicists generally ssume the depth to be forty-seven miles Meteors, which become incandescent through friction with the air, afford a means of roughly testing these estimates, and Sir Robert Ball lows Ritter's figures to be nearest, by stating that meteors have been observed at a height of [2] yards 21 inches wide for full front and undersleeve

more than two hundred miles.

——A fall of hail to the average depth of one inch over a region four miles wide and eighteen miles long is a fall of 167,340,000 cubic feet of ice weighing nearly one million tons. The average elevation from which it fell may be taken as five housand feet. All the mass that fell must pre-riously have been raised to that level; that is, one million tons must have been raised five thou sand feet or five million foot tons of work must have been done, which corresponds to the work of an engine of a million-horse powe working for five hours. When the hail fell the force of gravity did this identical amount of work. If we wish to prevent the fall of hail we must somehow do the same amount of work per hour, and we must keep up the work at the same rate as long as necessary. The editor of the United States Weather Review suggests that the spasmodic discharge of a few small cannon is no ikely to be very effective as a preventive.

Curious Facts.

The albatross has been known to follow ship for two months without ever being seen to

-Hot water is used to sprinkle the streets in Bolse City, Ida. It is drawn from an artesian well. -Some of the more expert railroad men in the country believe that the limit of sustained speed with the existing style of locomotive has been

reached. -The largest nest in the world is built by the mound bird, a sort of Australian fowl. It makes mounds sometimes 150 feet in circumference, in

which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

-The waves left in sand by tidal currents have been found by Dr. Vaughan Cornish to measure 3½ to fifty-four feet from ridge to ridge the common length being twelve to twenty-four -When Vesuvius is at her best as a spouter

she performs wonders. Her longest and greates

n lasted from July, 1895, to Sept 1899, and one day a rock weighing thirty tons was ourled to a height of 1200 feet. —M. L. Chatelier, a French scientist, has ucceeded in making the finest white marble by eating limestone by electricity. The experim is interesting only in the scientific sense, as the

ost of the artificial marble would be prohibitive.

-The accession of Vice-President Roosevelt to the Chief Magistracy adds another to the list of Presidents who had but one Christian name. Of the twenty-five Presidents, but six, the younger Adams, the elder Harrison, Polk, Grant Hayes and Arthur had two. Mr. Gleveland ee the death of ex-President Harrison is the only living ex-President. There have been but three other instances where there was but one surviving. In 1836 when Madison died, John Quincy Adams alone survived; in 1874, when Fill-more died, Andrew Johnson, and in 1886, when

Home Dressmaking Hints by May Manton





3952 Shirt Waist. 32 to 40 Bust.

Waist. 12 to 16 yrs.

Misses' Norfolk Waist. No. 8950. Norfolk styles make a marked feature of the season, and are noticeable in waists as well as jackets. This smart model is made on the latest lines, and is correct in every detail. As shown the material is fine serge in every detail. As shown the material is fine serge fiannel woven in a pretty fancy plaid, collar, cuffs and belt being of black velvet, but plain fiannel, corduroy, velveteen, striped fiannel, cashmere and all waist and dress materials are suitable, as the design is equally appropriate for the costume and the odd waist.

To cut this waist for a miss of 14 years of age 32 yards of material 20 inches wide, 32 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 3 yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, No. 3950, is cut in sizes for misses of 12,

Woman's Shirt Waist, Closing at the Back. No. 3952.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. To be Made with or without the Fitted Liming.

The ining fits snugly and smoothly, and is desirable for all light-weight wools and sliks, but can be omitted when heavier materials are used, or for any reason it is not desired. The front of the waist proper is laid in small box plaits, that are stitched deepest at the centre, and grow shorter as they approach the armeves, each of which is held at the end by three small buttons. The five plaits at the back are stitched for their entire length, and form groups of two at each side of the centre, where the closing is effected by means of buttons and buttonholes. The sleeves are in bishop style, with pointed cuffs that match the novel treatment of the collar.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size 42 yeards of waterstal 21 inches wide 33 yeards 27 inches

ards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 3952, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 0 inch bust measure.;



39 3 Faney Waist, 32 to 40 Bust

3954 Home Gown, 32 to 42 Bust.

Woman's Fancy Blouse. No. 3953.

Dopular Science.

—Unusual heat seems to have prevailed in the Arctic regions this year. An enormous quantity of icebergs have thereby been set free and been driven to the middle of the Atlantic.

—A new work by D. G. Elliott shows that the mammals known to inhabit America north of Mexico have increased in forty-four years from three hundred species to more than one thousand.

—Waves carefully measured during a heavy storm on the New Brunswick coast recently proved to be forty-five feet high from bottom of trough to crest. They were five hundred to seven trough to crest. They were five hundred to seven trough to crest. They were five hundred to seven the lining and beneath the fronts, being attached permanently at the right side and hooked over on to the left. The sleeves are novel and generally becoming. The upper portions are snug, but not tight, and are curved at the lower edge to allow the soft puffs of the undersleeves to fall through. At the waist is an odd-shaped belt that is wider at the back, narrower at the front.

through. At the waist is an odd-shaped belt that is wider at the back, narrower at the front.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 34 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ½ yards 21 inches widefor vest and undersleeves.

This pattern, 3833, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 46 inch but reaches. and 40-inch bust measure

Woman's Home Gown. No. 3954. Comfortable home gowns, that are tasteful and be-oming at the same time that they can be slipped on coming at the same time that they can be slipped on with ease, are essential to every woman's outfit.

The back is fitted with a centre seam, side backs and underarm gores that curve to the figure and give a princess-effect. The full front is tucked to yoke depth, then falls free, its edges being attached under the fronts proper, which are turned back to form revers. Beneath is a sungly fitted body liming that express. vers. Beneath is a snugly fitted body lining that extends slightly below the waist line. The fancy sleeve are arranged over fitted linings, and are curved at th ower edge, where they fall ever soft puffs. front is a velvet ribbon that is attached at then wide or 7 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with



... 51 Boys Suit, 4 to 12 yrs. 6 to 12 yrs.

Girls' Costume. No. 3949. The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at he back, but which is quite plain and smooth. The the back, but which is quite plain and smooth. The waist proper is gathered at the yoke, and again at the waist line, and blouses slightly over the belt. The bertha is oddly shaped, and exceedingly becoming, and is arranged over the joining of waist and yoke. The sleeves are in bishop style, with narrow, straight cuffs, and the neck is finished with a standing collar. The gored skirt is smooth at the front, and the box plaits at the back may be omitted in favor of gathers if so preferred. The upper edge is joined to the body, and the sash serves to conceal the seam.

To cut this dress for a girl of 8 years of age 5 yards.

The pattern, 3949, and 12 years of age. , 3949, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10

of material 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 23 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 yard of velvet to trim as illustrated.

To cut this dress for a girl of 8 years of age 5 yards

Boy's Suit with Double Brensted Vest. No. 3951. Nothing makes a more satisfactory boy's suit than lark blue serge. The admirable model shown is nade of that material with simple bone buttons, and s well adapted to school wear; but mixed cheviots and all other suiting materials can be substituted if

preferred. The trousers are carefully shaped and correctly ned. The vest is double breasted, in o rashioned. The vest is double breasted, in conformance with the season's style, and is supplied with double rows of buttons and buttonholes. The jacket is seamed at the centre back and curves to give a graceful effect. The fronts are half loose, with inserted pockets covered with laps. The neck is finished with regulation collar that rolls over with the feature of the property of the property and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the control of the location and the sleaves of the location and t fronts to form lapels, and the sleeves are in coat style, stitched to simulate cuffs. syle, stitched to simulate cuffs.

To cut this sult for a boy of eight years of age 2½ yards of material 44 inches wide or 1½ yards 54 inches wide will be required, with one-half yard of lining for back of vest.

The pattern, 3851, is cut in sizes for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern 'llustrated on this page, send to cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size-wanted, and write your hame and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, Mass.

The Horse.

Saugus Meeting.

Manager Hitchings was favored with good weather for the opening of his two weeks meeting at Franklin Park on Monday, Oct. The card was a light one, as there were but two events, and the winners quite out-

classed their fields. There were nineteen entries in the 2.22 pace, but more than half of them were scratched. Nine horses answered the bell call. Of these the bay mare Wanda was the best thought of in the lot. She won right off the reel, stepping two of her heats in she made at Brockton the previous week.

Ned Perry forced her out the first heat, and J. R. P., the second choice, was up second to her the second heat, and Ready Boy was second in the third heat. Ready Boy pulled down second money.

Single K., the chestnut gelding by Young the field that looked able to stretch his neck. He, too, won off hand, and won easily in $2.16\frac{3}{4}$, $2.17\frac{1}{2}$, $2.15\frac{1}{2}$. Loma led into the stretch the first heat, but he stepped by her very handily when it came to the drive to the wire. Chanty came second to him in the second heat, and made the finish a close one, but Rush was sitting easy as his gelding

Lester Dore made a hard drive with Wasco in the third heat, but Single K. held him safe at all stages of it. This was Single K.'s eleventh consecular victory this year and he has lost but one heat.

SUMMARIES. Saugus, Mass., Oct. 7, 1901-2.22 pace. (Lang). 4 6 5 on C., b g, by Gusto (Forshner). 6 4 6 6 orolight, ch m, by Boreal (Cox). 7 7 9 onest Jock, b g, by Hermites P. Collins. 8 9 8

Same day-2.14 trot. Purse, \$400. Same day—2.14 trot. Purse, \$400.

Single K., ch g, by Young Fullerton; damby Intact (Rush) 1 1

Chanty, ch g, by Guy Wilkes (Arthur) 3 2

Wasco, b g, by Edgemark (Dore) 6 3

Loma. br m, by Arion (Knapp) 2 6

Lissa Bee, br m, by Emperor Wilkes (Middleby) 4 5 dleby) 4 5 5
Byron Wilkes, blk g, by Tarrantine (M.
Paige) 5 4ds Time, 2,169, 2 174, 2,154,

Second Day.

The sport was higher class on Tuesday. The weather was again favorable, and the track in good condition.

The 2.12 pace was a heavily played event, as there were some good horses in it, including the great half-mile track winner, the brown gelding Roamer, by Moquette, who had previous to his race today won eleven out of fourteen starts this season. He was made favorite for the event, seiling at \$35 to \$40 for the field. Stahl, his driver, didn't make a move for either of the first two heats, and Early Bird Jr. won these in cracking good finishes with Alberta and Light Star. He beat Alberta the first heat by half a length only in 2.132, and Light Star made him step in a second better time to win the second heat, and Blanchard behind Light Star was riding on one wheel through the stretch as he met with an accident on the upper turn that broke one of the

wheels of his sulky.

The judges didn't like Stahl's drive with Roamer, and they put Ben Walker up behind the gelding the third heat. Ben couldn't land him, and he again finished back in the ruck. Light Star stepped to the front early in this heat and won it in a driving finish with Shorty in 2.133.

Both the owner and driver of Roamer assured the judges that they were out to win the race, and they permitted his regular driver Stahl to remount behind the gelding. Summaries.

Summar his ease. He won the next three heats without getting out of his class, which was really the bugaboo that the owner of the gelding feared more than anything else, for it was his desire to save him for the 2.14 classes next year.

Fred Reynolds, driver of Shorty, made a vigorous kick against Blanchard's drive with Light Star in the fourth heat, and his kick was justified. The judges promptly yanked Blanchard out of the sulky, and put up Myrtie Page to drive Light Star. Page wasn't able to land him a winner, but he was able to keep drive him a decent race, and there was no more exhibition of bush-

Mr. Lasell had a buggy ride behind the brown mare Gene D. in the 2.16 trot. She won off hand in 2.164, 2.163, 2.163. There was nothing in the field able to extend her to her limit. Alvander was up second to her

Millard Sanders came second to her in the second and third heats.

Gene D. is, taken all around, a very highclass mare, and she has given her owner, Mr. Lasell, a lot of pleasure. He has won six races with her this season. She is a very shapely, rugged mare, well gaited, wears little or nothing, is a pleasant driver and she goes about her trotting in a busiway. She has trot in her head as well as in her heels. Although she got a record of 2.251 last year this is practically her first season out, as she started only once or twice last year.

Only two heats were paced in the 2.16 class when darkness forced a postponement. They were two fierce heats and promise of developing into a splendid contest. Eleven horses took the word in this event, with Bonnie L. and Birdie Hal equal favorites. They brought \$50 each, Carthage Girl \$45 and Henry's Girl \$25. Henry's Girl drew the pole and she led the bunch well up inside the flag the opening round, but Carthage Girl came along, like a shot, through the stretch and just nipped her at the wire. It was a very eat on Carthage Girl, as she got away behind and had to go a long mile and was two open lengths back of the leader turning into the stretch. The heat was in 2.131.

Lang took Henry's Girl out in front early in the second mile and kept her there all the way to the wire, winning by a length. Birdie Hal made a flashy finish on the outside of the track this heat and got the place

over Carthage Girl. SUMMARIES.

Saugus, Mass., Oct. 8, 1901—2.12 pace. Purse, 8400. Roamer, br g, by Moquette; dam, Ida
Lyne, by Hambrino Abdaliah (Stahl) 7 5 7 1 1 1
Early Bird Jr., br g, by Early Bird
(Knapp)
1 1 5 6 7 3
Light Star, ch g, by Omega (Blanchard
and Paige) orty, ch g, by Sortie (Reynolds)...6 6 2 2 2ro erta, b m, by Thorr (Arthur).....2 3 3 4 6ro

Thoebon W., br g. by Hambletonian Wilkes (Clark) 4 7 4 7 3ro Special Boy, ch g, by Goldbeater (Sterling) 3 4 6 5 5ro Time, 2.13½, 2.13½, 2.14½, 2.16½, 2.16½.

reine) 5 6 4
Effie G., b m, by Alfred G. (Walker) 6 5 5
Hope, blk m, by Elyria (Clark) dls

Time, 2.16\, 2.16\, 2.16\, Third Day.

There was a big crowd on hand the third 2.151, a full second below the record which day, and every one said that they never witnessed better racing. There was a spirited contest in each of the four events which were on during the afternoon. Even the 2.10 pace, in which Terrill S. started a ten-toone favorite, developed an element of un-certainty when John T. outpaced Mr. Lasell's great campaigner from the head Fullerton, was a top-heavy favorite over the field in the 2.14 trot, as there was nothing in the second heat. A break at the turn in the third heat left plain sailing for the Strathmore gelding, but in the final heat John T. was at Terrill S.'s wheel at the head of the stretch, and it looked as though he would repeat his performance of the second heat, but he made another mistake and Terrill S. added another to his long list of victories.

Carthage Girl won the third heat of the postponed 2.16 pace rather easily. Driver Lang took Henry's Girl to the front at the start in the fourth heat, and kept her well in front of the field all the way into the home stretch. Merryfield made his drive from the half with Carthage Girl, and the trim little black mare gradually drew up to the bay, and at the draw-gate was on even terms. It was a furious drive from that point to the wire, Henry's Girl getting the decision by a head in 2.13%.

A break on the back side put Carthage Girl out of it in the fifth heat. Henry's Girl led into the stretch where she tired badly and Ziska won. Carthage Girl was the fastest of the lot, and won the deciding heat very easily.

The wise people made Captain Haff a favorite over the field in the 2.23 class, but the Arion gelding acted like anything but a good trotter. He did not seem to have his usual speed and would not try. In the first heat he was in the lead at the distance, but the others were closing on him fast, and when driver Humphreville touched him with his whip he went into the air, the bay gelding Notion winning the heat by a rush

in the last few yards. The second heat was won by Casque in a driving finish with Authentic. The next heat he had a hard time to land the money. was won by Authentic. Notion was drawn before the third heat on account of lameness. Another heat winner turned up in the

fourth heat in the white gelding Ginger Wilkes. At this point the race went over by as many different horses.

Minnie Russell was a strong favorite for the 2.14 pace. The black mare got away in $2.10\frac{1}{4}$. the lead with the roan gelding Gagnant on her wheel. The two paced like a double team all the way up the backside with the others eight lengths back. Gagnant stuck to the mare's wheel to the distance, where the mare drew away and won by two lengths, taking a new record of 2.12%.

Johnson made the fight again in the second heat with the Jay Bird gelding. Gagnant was on the mare's wheel up the back stretch, and at the half passed her and led into the stretch. Minnie B. had been pacing fast from the half, and when it came to a show down in the stretch beat the two leaders very easily. Both Gagnant and Minnie Russell were evidently cooked by their fast first heat, and Minnie B, won the third heat without trouble. Then darkness made a postponement necessary, and gave Minnie B. and Gagnant another chance for

the race.

View View, rn m, by Grand View (Bowser) dis Ellic, b g, by Raven (Tozier) dis

Same day-2.10 pace. Purse, \$400.

Time, 2.12\, 2.10\, 2.14\, 2.13\, Fourth Day.

Thursday was a balmy day, and there was good crowd present, a veritable holiday crowd, and they were treated to some excellent contests. The brought-over events were spun out for seven heats more. It took four heats to determine the winner of the 2.23 trot, and three to find the winner of the 2.14

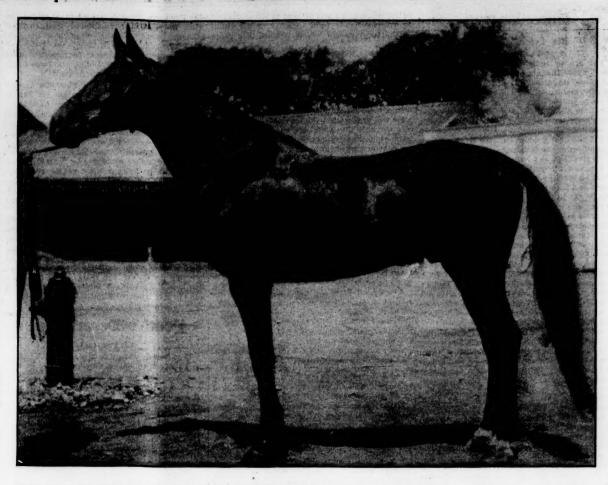
Ginger Wilkes captured the opening heat of the 2.23 trot on Thursday, the fifth of the race, but after the gray gelding had led to the stretch in the sixth heat Casque came along, and nailed him inside the flag.

Three very tired horses took the word for the seventh heat. Brady stepped Authentic away in the lead, and neither of his antagonists was able to get to him in the next two heats, which he won, ending the race. He won by sheer force of superior endurance and game fighting qualities. P. H. Flynn won the first two heats of the

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THE ROYALLY BRED TROTTING STALLION CONSTANTINE, 2.12 1-2. SIRE OF ROYAL R. SHELDON, 2.04 3-4, ETC. Owned by Graham & Conley.

heats of the race, but he died away in the sixth heat, and Sayles, sending Minnie B. to the front early in the mile, kept her there to the wire; thus ending the race.

The free-for-all race was the best contest of the day, and before it was over Connor had set a new track record of 2.091, beating the record of 2.091 previously held by Democracy. It took four heats to decide the race, and they, too, were the four fastest heats ever stepped over this track.

Four horses took the word, Connor (2.031) Chehalis (2.041), Roan Wilkes (2.041), Art Alco (2.081). Connor was the favorite, but Both Chehalis and Roan Wilkes, the latter for parts of the last three miles, put up a stiff

The first heat Roan Wilkes made a break going away, and Chehalis and Connor raced with four heats trotted, and they were won off in front. They stepped lapped to the stretch, but in the last eighth Connor came away and won from Chehalis by a length in

Ben Walker got up behind Roan Wilkes in the second heat, and taking him off at a rattling clip, snatched the pole and led around to the stretch, with Chehalis in second place and Connor third, a length back. In the final drive the battle narrowed down to Chehalis and Connor, but Connor again landed it by half a length in

The third heat was much the same into the stretch. Connor was a length back of Chehalis when they headed for home. He got to his wheel at the seven-furlong pole, gradually drew up on him, and was on nearly even terms at the flag. Both Alto McDonald and Jere O'Neil were teaming like wild Indians. Ten yards from the wire Connor seemed to have a shade the best of it, but in the last strides O'Neil 11fted Chehalis and landed him a nose in front at the wire in 2.101.

It now looked as though Chehalis might, after all. head off Connor's assumed victory. Roan Wilkes again set the pace past the half in the fourth heat, with Chehalis at his wheel. McDonald was careful not to let Chehalis get too far away from him, and he kept Connor at the latter's wheel. Connor, lengths apart. Through the last Connor outfooted Chehalis, and landed the heat and race by three parts of a length in 2.12. This was Roan Wilkes' first start this season.

Nine horses took the word for the 2.19 trot, with Limerick the favorite. He reeled it off in one, two, three order. He trotted his miles without lifting his nose, and wasn't headed from the time O'Neil got him to the front at the first turn in the first heat. He is a greatly improved gelding over the form he showed early in the season and he is an impressive moving trotter. Othmar fought him like a bulldog in all three heats, coming second twice, and was beaten only half a length for the place in the third, but it was a futile attempt, for Limerick clearly out-classed his field in

The bay gelding Harry, by Wilkes, owned by George Van Dyke, showed suprisingly well, and was a handy second in the final heat, winning third money. SUMMARIES.

Saugus, Mass., Oct. 10, 1901—2.23 trot. rsc. \$400. Four heats trotted Oct. 9. Authentic, blk g, by Autograph;
dam, Laura F., by Bostwick's
Almont (Brady).
Casque, br h, by Stranger (Graham)3 1 3 3 5 1 2 :
Ginger Wilkes, gr g, by Bay Wilkes
(Churchill). Alfreda, gr m, by Action (Woodbury) Time, 2.204, 2.194, 2.204, 2.204, 2.204, 2.214, 2.244, 2.254. Same day—2.14 pace. Purse, \$400. Three heats paced Oct. 9.

THREE SALES.

50

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HEAD AVERAGED

(Sayles) 3 1 1 4 2 1 Minne Russell, blk m, by Happy Russell (Gardner) 1 4 5 2 4 2 P. H. Flynn, br g, by Bourbon Wilkes (Arthur) 4 3 4 1 1ds Gagnant, rn g, by Jay Bird (Johnson) 2 2 3 3 3ro Lady Bayard, b m, by Bayard Wilkes (J. O'Neil) 5 2 5 dis Princess Magnatt b b, br. Mountte (J. O'Neil)

Princess Moquette, b m, by Moquette
(Paige)

Rex, b g, by Ongate (Hollis)

Time, 2.123, 2.143, 2.163, 2.133, 2.141, 2.164. Same day—Free-for-all pace, Purse, \$500.
Connor blk g, by C. F. Clay; dam. Bessie
V., by William Waish (A. McDonald) 1
Chehalis, blk h, by Altamont (J. O'Neil) 2
Art Alco, b g, by Blanalco (G. Dore)...4
Roan Wilkes, rn h, by Tennessee Wilkes
(Kenwood & Walker)....3
3 Time, 2.101, 2.091, 2.101, 2.12.

Same day-2.19 trot. Purse, \$400. Gardner) ... 4 4

Octo, b g, by Jerome Eddy (Forshner) ... 7 5

S. S. B., rn g, by Alamita (Swan) ... 6 5

Mary C., ch m, by Warren C. (Johnson) ... 6 9

Minnie L. Wilkes, ch m, by Alcantara (Clark) The Spaniard, br g, by Realist (McDonald)9 Time, 2.18\, 2.17, 2.17\.

Fifth Day.

Excellent sport characterized the racing on Friday. All three events were finished, thus cleaning up the card for the week Two of the races went off in straight heats. but the other, the 2.26 pace, was split up and it was an interesting contest. It was finally won by the three-year-old gray filly Sphinxie, by Sphinx.

Edith May was the choice for the 2.19 pace. She won it, but it was not an easy win for her. She was made to step her three heats in 2.141, 2.151, 2.15, different horses coming second to her each heat. Jim Mace was up second the first heat, and Allie Snell the second. The bay mare Wanda got after her the third heat and made the pace very hot through the stretch, but she was not able to head off the good four-year-old.

This was Edith May's fifth winning race

out of seven starts this season. She is a very high-class pacer. She belongs to A. N. Carpenter, Norwich, Ct.

Fire King won the first heat of the 2.26 pace in slow time, 2.21\frac{1}{2}. The best things in the race were pacing back in the ruck ing into the stretch it was Chehalis and heat with Reed Patchen, and he landed it

The third heat a new winner showed up in the three-year-old gray filly Sphinxie. In a rattling good finish through the stretch she beat Reed Patchen in 2.171. She had a little the worse of the send-off in the fourth heat, and Cox took Reed Patchen out in front in the first quarter and led the filly by a clear length into the stretch and in a brush to the wire held her off.

The judges thought that Warner was not trying his best with Sphinxie and they put Ben Walker up behind her the fifth heat. Ben went after her from the word and the little mare raced for him like a tiger. She hung at Reed Patchen's flank past the threeeighths pole, outfooted him down the backside and won handily in 2.18½. Capt. Hall beat Patchen for the place. Sphinxie won the sixth and deciding heat quite easily from Reed Patchen. Walker was awarded \$50 for his drive, but decision as to Warner was reserved.

The talent had it figured out that the black horse Midnight, an excellent counterfeit of Mahlon (2.131), both in looks and way of going, was the real good thing in the 2.28 trot, but Uncle Gus Dore of Taunton, as usual, had a good thing up his sleeve, and he sprung a surprise on the boys when he trotted Minnie G. out in front, and rode three easy miles there, the second in 2.201. Awake came second to her twice, and got the second heat.

SUMMARIES. Saugus, Mass., Oct. 11, 1901-2.19 pace. Edith May, b m, by Arrowwood; dam, Mary A., by Legal Tender Jr. (Sullivan) 1 1 1 Wanda, b m, by Chandos (Swan)....... 9 3 2

Jim Mace, b g, by Dan Mace (Cox)...... 2 4
Allie Snell, b h, by Allie Wilkes (Pope)... 4 2
John Taylor, b g, by Etelka Wilkes
(Rever) 3 7 John Taylor, b. B., c., (Bever) ... by Tom Scott (Hard).
J. R. P., b g, by Tom Scott (Hard).
Gail, b m, by Orville (Collins)....
Sam F., ch g, by Harbinger (Bowdoin)...
Lucy Simmons, b m, by Simmons (Leon ard). 11 6
Tommy W., ch g, by Delmarch (Warner). 10 11
Susie S., ch m, by Allero (Gibbons). 6 9d
Don C., b g, by Gusto (Forshner). dis Time, 2.14\, 2.15\, 2.15.

Same day-2.26 pace. Purse, \$400. Fire King, br g, by Mack (Bentley)

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Time, 2.21¼, 2.16¾, 2.17½, 2.18, 2.18½, 2.20¾.

Racing at Palmer, Mass. Palmer, Mass., Sept. 20, 1901—2.50 class, trot pace. Half-mile heats. Purse, \$150. Rivers) Bertha K. (Dwight Randall of Belcher-

Watershed (C. A. Simonds of Ludlow)...3 Time, 1.15, 1.17, 1.164, 1.124. Same day-2.45 class, trot or pace. Purse, \$150.

Palmer, Mass., Sept. 21, 1901—2.33 class, trot r pace. Purse, \$150. Rivers Tipton B., b g (D. S. Kennedy, Ware).....4

Time, 2.31½, 2.26½, 2.28. Same day -2.23 class, trot or pace. Purse, \$150. Alice Hubbard, ch m (E. H. Hubbard Ludlow) 1 1 1 John F. (D. S. Kennedy) 2 2 2 Miss Casca, ch m (J. T. Walker, Enfield) 3 3 3 Time, 2.30, 2.28, 2.30.

Roamer (2.131), one of the Saugus winners last week, is owned by Col. A. D. Gaffney, Kane, Pa., and is driven by J. E. Stahl, Jamestown, N. Y. Colonel Gaffney bought him last spring for \$1000, and he has been a veritable gold mine for the colonel, for he has won twelve races out of fifteen starts this year. His race at Saugus was the first time he had ever seen a mile.

The winner of the steeple chase championship at Morris park on Saturday of last week was the New England-bred and New England-owned four-year-old Zinziber. He belongs to the Chamblet Stable, (R. C. Hooper). Zinziber is a chestnut gelding by imported Meddler, and was bred by the late William H. Forbes, whose stock farm was at Milton, Mass.

James Brady thinks that King David, the three-year-oli by May King, out of Etta Red, and owned by Lookout Stock Farm. South Natick, Mass., about the best trotter that he ever pulled a rein over. He thinks second money, and Midnight forced her out he is the making of a real crack. He drove the colt a quarter at Readville this summer in 32 seconds.

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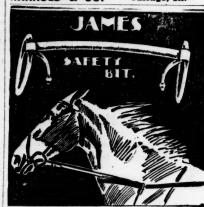
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